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# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Paris, Tuesday, August 2, 1994

No. 34,656

## Fireworks on Jupiter, Sparks in Washington To Fend Off Killer Comets, U.S. Plans Network of Early Warning Telescopes

By William J. Broad  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Chicken Little crowd, which once drew smiles by suggesting that Earth could be devastated by killer rocks from outer space, is suddenly finding its warnings and agenda taken seriously now that Jupiter has taken a beating in recorded history's biggest show of cosmic violence.

The political fallout from the Jovian fireworks is still developing, and the test of whether it will translate into a federal program may be a year or more away. But federal plans are being laid to create a \$50 million network of early warning telescopes that one day might help save Earth from collision with an icy intruder.

"You're going to see this thing take off like a rocket," Representative George E. Brown Jr., Democrat of California, who heads the House Science Committee, said of the plans in an interview. "It's going to be easy to sell in the Congress."

On July 20, as the bombardment of Jupiter by fragments of Comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 produced startling images of Earth-sized fireballs, Mr. Brown's committee voted to require the space agency to track any major comets or asteroids that threaten to hit Earth.

Astronomers already know of more than 100 whose paths occasionally cross Earth's orbit and estimate that as many as 2,000 may be speeding through space on such paths.

NASA reacted quickly to the committee's vote, starting a feasibility study of a warning system. The six-person study panel is to be headed by Eugene Shoemaker, a discoverer of the comet fragments that slammed into Jupiter from July 16 to 23, igniting flashes that outshone the planet.

The NASA report is to be ready by February, after which Mr. Brown and his allies will lobby for the creation of a federal early warning program, beginning in the budget for the 1996 fiscal year.

"Nobody is going to dismiss this," said Dr. Robert L. Park, a physicist at the University of Maryland and spokesman

for the American Physical Society, the nation's preeminent group of physicists.

In theory, if the warning time were sufficient, a comet or asteroid found to be on a collision course with Earth could be diverted by a nuclear-armed rocket detonated nearby.

Comets and asteroids are rubble left over from the creation of the solar system. Comets are composed of ice, perhaps with rocky nuclei, while asteroids are made of rocks and metals. Often miles in diameter, such celestial debris hurtles through the solar system at speeds of up to dozens of miles a second.

Asteroids loop continually through the solar system's interior, and the ones passing near Earth tend to orbit the Sun once every couple of years. Advanced warning of collision is possible because they can be repeatedly observed and their looping orbits projected centuries into the future.

In contrast, comets hail from the far fringes of the solar system and have orbital periods up to millions of years in length. Thus, warning might be possible for only a year or so before a comet's headlong crash into Earth.

Today the skies tend to be scanned for potential intruders only by moon-and-pop operations, often using borrowed telescopes. Comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 was discovered last year while Mr. Shoemaker, a retired geologist, his wife, Carolyn, and David H. Levy, an amateur astronomer, were hunting for comets and asteroids with a small, 18-inch telescope atop Mount Palomar in Southern California. The comet they found looked like a string of 21 pearls.

The discovery was sheer luck. Light clouds had dulled the sparkles of the night sky, prompting the team to debate whether it could afford the luxury of trying to take sky photos under less-than-ideal conditions when its film budget was so tight. In the end, the team used old, partly exposed film, which nonetheless was able to capture a clear image of the string of pearls.

It is possible that the comet might never have been found if the team had decided to scrap its observations that night, Mr. Levy said.



WARSAW COOL-DOWN — A Polish scout pouring water down the back of an honor guard to provide some relief in the heat Monday as they commemorated the 50th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising against the Nazis. Page 2.

## Persecution of Christians Mounts in Iran

By Chris Hedges  
New York Times Service

TEHRAN — The Islamic government of Iran, which has often been criticized by human rights groups for its treatment of religious minorities, is mounting the fiercest campaign since the 1979 revolution against the small Christian minority here, church leaders and Western diplomats say.

Three Christian leaders have been killed since the beginning of the year. Churches have been shut down. Scores of young Christians, many converts from Islam, have been imprisoned and tortured, especially in the cities of Gorgan and Kermanshah, church officials say. And pastors have been expelled from parishes or are under surveillance.

"Even by the standards of Iran, the current crackdown is extraordinary," said a senior Western diplomat.

Iranian officials deny mistreating Christians and other religious sects.

They blame an Iraqi-based opposition group, the People's Mujahidin, for the killings of the churchmen, and have presented to reporters three women who say they belonged to the organization and carried out the killings. The opposition group denies the charge.

Iranian officials contend that evangelical churches here have other agendas besides worship.

"We consider them to be a political organization," said M. Jarad Zarif, an Iranian deputy foreign minister.

Under the Islamic government, life has never been easy for Iranians who do not belong to the Shiite Muslim majority. Christian schools were taken over by the government after the revolution. The publication of Christian texts, while legal, rarely receives the necessary approval. Positions in the government, state-owned businesses, and even universities are reserved for those who uphold strict "Islamic values."

In a population of roughly 63 million people, Iran's religious minorities include 3.5 million Sunni Muslims, 350,000 followers of the Baha'i faith, 80,000 Christians, and 30,000 Jews, according to official statistics.

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## Romania Is Left in the Dust as Eastern Europe Speeds Forward

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

CLUJ, Romania — "Sorry, we do not have any milk," said the waiter at Cluj's best hotel, the Continental. "Unless you want powdered milk."

Nor was there fresh-brewed coffee. Just the powdered variety.

Nearly five years after the people of Romania rose up against the dictatorship of Nicolae Ceausescu, and after four years of half-hearted efforts at free enterprise, this country is being left behind in fast-changing Eastern Europe.

Crossing the border from Hungary into Romania involves more than the usual passport and customs checks. It is like jumping back into a Europe of long ago.

Along the 100 miles from Arad to the Hungarian border to Cluj, farmers could be seen cutting and stacking hay and hauling it to their barns. No one was using machinery, just scythes and wooden pitchforks — pastoral, picturesque and utterly pre-industrial.

Romania stands as a reminder that Eastern Europe, after throwing off its socialist shackles, is fast

dividing into two camps — those who are making it and those who are not.

Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic were already far ahead of Romania and Albania in economic development even in the worst of Communist times. All three have experienced problems in converting to modern economies, but are moving forward.

Romania seems to be standing still. Cluj is one of the main cities of Transylvania, a region regarded by Romanians as relatively well off, a land of hard-working peasants on productive land, many of them

of the Hungarian ethnic minority. Yet signs of progress are hard to find.

Not a single tractor was seen along the Arad-Cluj road. Cows were a rare sight, which apparently explains why there is no fresh milk at the Continental Hotel.

The city has practically no restaurants because, according to residents, nobody can afford to eat in them on average salaries of \$65 a month.

Many analysts blame Romania's economic stagnation

on its failure to attract foreign investment.

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## Beijing Gives Chinese Investors a Break

By Kevin Murphy  
International Herald Tribune

SHANGHAI — China's domestic stock markets reversed half of a yearlong losing streak in one session Monday, with the Shanghai market rocketing 36 percent and the Shenzhen bourse jumping 34 percent.

The wild rises came after Beijing announced moves to halt losses that threatened to undermine Chinese investors' faith in their fledgling stock markets. The government also hinted at greater foreign involvement in domestic trading far sooner than most observers ever expected.

But analysts and executives with compa-

nies whose shares joined the rally from record lows raised concerns that Monday's steep turnaround owed more to manipulation than a return of investors' confidence.

A Friday decision to freeze the issuance of new shares to markets that had shed more than 70 percent since January and eventually allow Chinese-foreign fund management firms into the domestic market on a trial basis was widely expected to bolster trading.

But it was not clear whether the government, nervous about the destabilizing effects of a continuing rout, had orchestrated the break-out through its control of

securities firms and large state enterprises.

"We don't know yet whether it was individuals or state-backed bodies doing the buying," said Paul Vibert, research head with Baring Securities Ltd. in Shanghai. "We will see if it continues tomorrow. I don't think it is sustainable."

Some were even more skeptical.

"The government must be pushing it up," said an executive with a leading company that has issued both A shares, which are reserved for locals, and B shares, where stocks denominated in U.S. or Hong Kong dollars are restricted to non-Chinese investors.

"Individuals are too worried about this market to buy on such a scale," the executive said. "I think many small investors will make their escape with prices where they are now. It will be difficult for prices to hold steady now."

After more than 40 years in mothballs, stock ownership in China has been transformed in less than four from a sure ticket to riches to a steady diet of pessimism.

Before Monday, the A share index had fallen more than 80 percent from its February 1993 peak, wiping out the savings of many smaller investors and helping make high-yielding government bonds a safer alternative.

"Many people are angry with the government for letting this happen," a local broker said of reactions among the nearly 5 million Chinese who have invested in the local markets. "I think Beijing acted be-

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A boy returning home Monday to Rwanda from a refugee camp in Zaire was given a lift on an aid agency's truck.

## Trouble With the Triads Caps Jimmy Lai's Climb

By Edward A. Gargan  
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — Two things changed Jimmy Lai's life forever: half a chocolate bar that he ate in 1957, and the massacre around Tiananmen Square in Beijing 32 years later.

"When I was 9, I was in Canton, just selling things on the street, stealing things," he said, recalling the young Lai Chi Yung.

"I tried to help this guy, he had two big bags," he said. "A packet of something fell out of his pocket, and he broke it in half and said to eat it. I tasted this and said, 'What is that?' He said, 'Chocolate, chocolate from Hong Kong.' From that day, I said I wanted to go to Hong Kong."

Three years later, "curled up in the bottom of a smelly, wave-tossed teacup c. a boat, he was smuggled to Hong Kong.

The former street urchin came to run one of Asia's biggest chains of clothing stores, Giordano's, and to

publish Hong Kong's largest circulation weekly magazine, the journal of politics, crime, fashion, and lifestyles has managed with its exposes of corruption to enrage China and to provoke Hong Kong's criminal gangs.

In the last few months, firebombs have been thrown at Mr. Lai's home and paint at his clothing stores, and the

police believe the gangs are responsible. Then in early July, China sued his magazine for libel.

"I don't care," Mr. Lai said. "If we don't do it, someone else will."

Like many of his fellow refugees, when he arrived in Hong Kong he brought with him little education or skills, but a ferocious determination to succeed. He went to work stitching gloves in a factory.

Seven years later, he had become the manager of a large textile factory. "From there I worked until I started my own factory," he said. "I found I could not take orders from other people."

In 1975, Mr. Lai opened his garment factory. "I sold to retailers like the Limited and the Gap," he said. "But I

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### Kiosk

#### Berlusconi Takes A Beating in Poll

ROME (AFP) — The popularity rating of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi has plunged 12 percent after an attempt to clip magistrates' powers and a conflict of interest controversy.

Mr. Berlusconi's rating fell to 21.4 percent in an opinion poll taken at the end of July, down 12 percentage points from February.

Mr. Berlusconi will address Parliament on Tuesday to try to put out brushfires caused by some of his recent moves. There will be no vote of confidence after the debate.

#### General News

As pressure mounts, Haiti's junta declares a state of siege. Page 4.

Book Review Page 7.

Chess Page 7.

#### Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L.	Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 D.	Dr
Cameron	1.400 CFA	Qatar	8.00 Riels	
Egypt	E.P. 5000	Rwanda	11.20 FF	
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.	
Germany	960 CFA	Senegal	500 PTAS	
Ghana	200 Dr.	Spain	200 PTAS	
Greece	2.400 Lire	Tunisia	1.000 Din	
Hong Kong	1.120 CFA	Turkey	35.000	
Ivory Coast	1.120 CFA	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh	
Jordan	1 JD	U.S. Mil.	(Eur.) \$1.10	
Lebanon	1.500 L.L.	U.S. Mil.	(Eur.) \$1.10	



HONG KONG COLLAPSE — A fire fighter atop a concrete canopy that fell onto a sidewalk Monday, killing a woman and injuring 16.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 33.67	Up 0.63%
3798.17	115.05
The Dollar	Not done
Oil	1.5798
Gold	1.5353
Pound	99.445
Yen	5.40
FF	5.4095



# A Month After Opening, Serbian Murder Camp Ran at Top Speed

By Roger Cohen  
New York Times Service

**VLAŠENICA, Bosnia-Herzegovina** — The Serbian concentration camp of Susica, where about 3,000 Muslims died and thousands more were imprisoned before exile, began its work in June 1992. Within a month, the pace of killing and expulsion of

Second of two articles

Muslims accelerated, and by the end of September, there were no Muslims left in Vlasenica and scant evidence of the savagery they had suffered.

But now, two years later, a Serbian guard at the camp and dozens of Muslim survivors have come forward to provide the first account of a camp's operation to be corroborated by both sides in the Bosnian war. Their convergent portrayals, conveyed in separate, independent interviews, establish Susica's function as the systematic elimination of Muslims.

The guard, Pero Popovic, 36, who deserted from the Serbian Army in January 1993, made it clear in three interviews with The New York Times that executions at the camp were a nightly occurrence and that a unit of the Serb-dominated Yugoslav Army opened the way for the "cleansing" of Vlasenica by surrounding and dismantling its Muslim population a few weeks before the camp opened.

## A Singular Sadism

Susica, a former army depot, began its work in May 1992 and within a month was operating at high speed. The orchestrator of the proceedings there was a Serb in his mid-30s named Dragan Nikolic, who was widely known by his nickname, "Yankee," Mr. Popovic and survivors of the camp said.

A former employee of the local alu-

minum company called Alpro, Mr. Nikolic now works for the Bosnian Serbian secret police. As commander of the camp from about June 10, Mr. Nikolic appears to have displayed a singular sadism.

Every night, Mr. Popovic and camp survivors said, Mr. Nikolic, a tall slim figure with a nasal voice, would come into the hangar and point to men or read out a list of names. Shortly afterward, people inside the hangar would hear shooting. The men selected never returned. Mr. Popovic said they were generally lined up against an electricity pylon just outside the hangar and shot.

"Nikolic and his cronies often seemed drunk," said Zijad Zeinic, who entered Susica on June 2 as one of the camp's first prisoners. "There was a deathly silence when they came in and we had to put our faces down. It did not seem like there was much of a system. They just came in drunk and pointed to people."

Executions of small groups took place within the camp, just outside the hangar, Mr. Popovic said. But large-scale executions — which generally happened in reprisal for the killing in the war of a local Serb — were carried out at a nearby ravine called Han Ploca.

Men were loaded into the back of a truck, taken up to the edge of the ravine, about five miles away, and then shot as they emerged from the vehicle, he said. Groups of young soldiers were brought in to perform the executions. The bodies fell into the ravine and bulldozers were used to cover them over.

Mr. Popovic said: "In mid-June I witnessed the execution at the ravine of 26 people. One man got away by running down into the woods as he got out of the truck. In all, at least 1,000 people were executed up there. At first the executions

took place during the day, but later they were all at night."

## Payoffs From Victims

Asked about Mr. Nikolic's motives, Mr. Popovic said he believed he was influenced by Serbian nationalist propaganda and was also making a lot of money from his victims.

"Nikolic was taking everything of value from the Muslims," Mr. Popovic said. "One woman offered me 18,000 German marks to arrange her release. There were nearly 20,000 Muslims in the county. So you can imagine the money that was being made."

The Serbian concentration camp of Susica near this eastern Bosnian town had been functioning for just over a month when, on July 8, 1992, a Serbian soldier came to the home of Rafija Hadzic and ordered her to undress.

An hour before, her husband, Ejub Hadzic, had been arrested and taken away. Like many other young Muslim women from Vlasenica, she has never seen her husband again.

"My 8-year-old daughter was standing in the room, but the soldier beat me with the butt of his gun and cut me with a knife," said Mrs. Hadzic, who is now a refugee in the town of Kladanj.

Mrs. Hadzic and her daughter were taken to the Susica camp, where they arrived at about 7:30 P.M. Inside a large hangar, she said she found about 700 Muslim residents of the Vlasenica area — men, women and children — massed on a concrete floor.

"I was there for 10 days," she said. "During that time, I saw one man's ear cut off by the Serbs, and two others killed. The men killed were Ismet Dedie and Galib Music. People were beaten every day. Sometimes a dead body would lie in the

hangar for hours, before the guards came with a bag and took it away."

Eventually, Mrs. Hadzic and her daughter were taken up to the front line near Kladanj and made to walk down into government-held territory.

The treatment of Mrs. Hadzic reflected the worsening situation for the Muslims of Vlasenica at the beginning of July. Although just six months earlier, there had been only small hints of ethnic tensions in this mixed Bosnian town, the outbreak of war in April had unleashed a pent-up fury among heavily armed Serbs that left Muslim civilians helpless.

On July 5, however, the emergent forces of the Muslim-led Bosnian government hit back, killing a local Serbian hero in Vlasenica. He was Dragoljub Stojic, whose nickname was "Kalimero," a popular Serbian cartoon character.

"Kalimero was loved by all the Serbs," Mr. Popovic said. "He was a brilliant auto electrician and a very brave fighter. He and his cousin, Danilo, died in an ambush at Barica, about two miles from town. After that, in reprisal, about 300 Muslim prisoners were killed by firing squad. One of those killed was a man called Ibrahim Zlatic."

## Betrayed by Neighbors

Like other refugees whose husbands have disappeared, Mrs. Hadzic still appears stunned and incredulous. Unlike Nazi camps during World War II, Susica was a camp in which torture and death were meted out by soldiers on people who had been their immediate neighbors.

In testimony to the depth of pathological hatreds in the Balkans, the former Muslim friends of Serbs in Vlasenica were suddenly demonized as fellow Slavs who had committed "treason" centuries ago by

converting to Islam during the long occupation of the Ottoman Turks.

"A complete wall came down on Vlasenica in early May 1992," said Filka Atalov. "The Serbs would not even say hello to us any more."

By September 1992, the only Muslims in Vlasenica left were old people or invalids whom the Serbs had refrained from shifting before. Now it was their turn.

On Sept. 15, 1992, the Serbs came to the home of Tima Handzic. Aged 93, she was lying on a bed when a Serbian soldier kicked in the door of her Vlasenica home and ordered her to come with him.

"Kill me at my door," she said, "I can't move."

## 'Go to Your Alija'

The soldier replied: "I don't want to kill you. But you have to come with me."

Mrs. Handzic's daughter, Meyra, was also in the house. "We had no shoes on," she said, "so I asked to be able to get some shoes. But the soldier said no."

The two women were driven down to Susica camp, where they found several hundred people sprawled on the concrete floor of the hangar. "I thought, 'Oh, my God, we're dead,'" Meyra Handzic said.

A surprise awaited her. Among the prisoners was her son, Suljo Handzic, who had been arrested on June 1. As Meyra Handzic recalled, her son approached her, embraced her and said: "Now that you are here, I see that it's finished. There is no hope for me."

Tima and Meyra Handzic were loaded onto a bus the following afternoon and driven, in the usual procedure, to a village near Kladanj. "Go to your Alija," was the parting order from their Serbian guard, referring to the Muslim president of Bosnia, Alija Izetbegovic.

In Kladanj, Meyra Handzic found another of her sons, Abdulah Handzic, a passionate chess player whose friendship with the Serbian president of the Vlasenica chess club had saved him. On May 17, 1992, armed with a special pass provided to him by the president of the chess club, Abdulah Handzic had escaped Vlasenica.

Now he is a soldier in the 1st Muslim brigade of the 11 Corps of the Bosnian Army.

Mr. Handzic is driven by the hope that he will find his brother, Suljo. The family has no word of him since he was last seen by Meyra and Tima Handzic in Susica camp.

But Mr. Popovic, the Serbian guard, said that Suljo Handzic is dead. "He was executed," he said.

In the last month of its operation, command of Susica camp was taken over by an officer in the Bosnian Serb army, Major Mile Jacimovic. Mr. Popovic said. Major Jacimovic, he said, was utterly ruthless in his determination to root out all Muslims from Vlasenica.

By the end of September, Major Jacimovic had decided to close the Susica camp. Asked if this was the result of concern that the camp might be found, following the discovery in early August of Omarska camp near Banja Luka, Mr. Popovic said: "No, it was simply that there were no more Muslims in the Vlasenica area, and Jacimovic and Nikolic had taken all the money they could from the Muslims."

Major Jacimovic decided that most of the surviving 200 prisoners should be executed, Mr. Popovic said.

"Over half of them were taken up to the ravine and shot," he said. "The others were taken up toward the front line to the west and put to work digging trenches near Palemka."

After its closure, Susica became what it had been before: a military depot.

## West Seems Unable To Deter the Serbs

### Allies Are Badly Outflanked

By John Pomfret

**SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina** — Employing a series of maneuvers, both political and military, the Bosnian Serbs have launched one of their most successful assaults ever on the international community and

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the Bosnian Muslims, effectively hurrying a peace plan that would end Bosnia's 27-month-old war by compelling them to surrender almost one-third of the territory they have conquered.

Over the course of the last month, while Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, Defense Secretary William J. Perry and senior officials from Russia, Germany, Britain and France issued blunt statements demanding approval of the plan, Serbian forces have simultaneously attempted to divide the international community and convince disheartened anti-Serbian countries, including the United States, that further intervention in Bosnia would be too costly.

The successful assault on what the Clinton administration has called "the last chance for peace in Bosnia" illustrates the inability of the international community to alter the course of Europe's bloodiest conflict since World War II.

The plan's burial turns another page in the history of the international community's troubled relationship with this country and could pave the way for the recognition of changes in internationally recognized boundaries by force.

In Bosnia, the plan's demise means more death for Bosnian Muslims, Serbs and Croats. Already, United Nations officers speak of the necessity of limiting new fighting to an "acceptable level of violence." Since the conflict erupted in April 1992, more than 200,000 people have died and 2 million have lost their homes.

"As long as they don't start killing women and children again, this thing will muddle along for quite some time," said a UN officer. "That's the level the international community seems willing to accept."

One of the key problems, Western analysts here say, is that the international community's behavior in Bosnia has become predictable. Each new peace proposal does not come with a new approach.

"We've got to introduce uncertainty into the process to start the Serbs guessing," said a Western diplomat. "Otherwise it will be the same old game."

The latest Serbian move came Monday, a diplomatic gambit that followed several days of violence pinpointed for



A Bosnian Serbian patrol wearing gas masks to protect against chlorine-charged ammunition used by Muslim forces.

maximum effect. The Serbian leadership responded to a declaration made by the United States, Russia, Britain, Germany and France over the weekend that threatened increased economic sanctions and other possible penalties if the Serbs did not sign the plan.

In addressing their response to Russia, Britain and France, and excluding the United States and Germany, the Bosnian Serb statement aimed at splitting the fragile international consensus on Bosnia that was

reflected in the mild threats made against the Serbs.

On the battlefield, the Serbs have taken a series of measures designed to convince the international community that military intervention would be extremely painful. They included an assault on a Ukrainian plane that resulted in the closure of Sarajevo's airport, and an attack on a UN convoy carrying food and supplies into Sarajevo.

These steps were part of a process aimed at whittling away at the foundation of Sarajevo's successful cease-fire, established in February after a mortar attack on Sarajevo's open-air market killed 68 people.

UN officials now regularly voice fears that with the peace plan collapsing around them, the mostly-Muslim Bosnian Army would soon increase its attempts to provoke Serbian attacks in an effort to lure North Atlantic Treaty Organization warplanes into bombing Serbian positions.

## Bonn Apology on Warsaw Uprising Day

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**WARSAW** — President Roman Herzog of Germany apologized Monday for the suffering his nation caused Poland in World War II in a gesture marking the 50th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising against Nazi occupation.

Mr. Herzog said the anniversary of one of the bloodiest battles of the war, in which more than 200,000 Poles were killed, should launch new efforts to build a more united Europe.

"Today I bow down before the victims of the Warsaw Uprising, as before all Polish victims of the war," Mr. Herzog said in a speech delivered in front of a huge monument to the uprising. "I ask for forgiveness for what Germans did to you."

"What we need is understanding, trust and good neighborliness," he said. "That can only grow when our peoples put the dark aspects of their recent history completely into the open."

Mr. Herzog was not the first German leader to apologize to Warsaw for the war,

but his gesture was a dramatic climax to four days of events commemorating the uprising.

As Poland solemnly marked the anniversary, the enduring controversy over the Russians' failure to aid the insurgents re-emerged as a painful theme.

President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia had turned down President Lech Walesa's invitation to attend the commemorations. His deputy spokesman said Monday that Mr. Yeltsin was "overloaded with work."

Mr. Yeltsin instead sent his chief of staff, Sergei A. Filatov, who set a conciliatory tone before leaving Moscow by saying Poles and Russians alike were victims of Soviet totalitarianism under Stalin.

But the Moscow newspaper Pravda accused Polish historians on Saturday of "trying to rewrite history" by stressing that the uprising failed chiefly because the advancing Soviet Army halted on the eastern bank of the Vistula River and looked on as the Nazis snuffed out the insurgents.

"We had better not quote what the Pol-

ish propaganda is saying about us," said Pravda, voice of Russia's Communist opposition. "It's simply insulting."

The revolt's failure allowed Stalin to cement control over postwar Poland.

In official ceremonies at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Monday, red-bellied soldiers and aged uprising veterans in World War II-era uniforms marched in 36 degree centigrade (97 Fahrenheit) heat past Mr. Walesa and other Polish leaders.

No veterans were to march before foreign dignitaries, including Vice President Al Gore, Prime Minister John Major of Britain and Mr. Herzog.

"Herzog should march before us and ask for forgiveness," said Witold Stankiewicz, 67, expressing the feelings of many of his fellow uprising veterans. "In front of our eyes we watched the Germans line up civilians and shoot them."

About 6 million of Poland's inhabitants were killed during World War II, including 3 million Jews.

(AP, Reuters)

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Syria Rejects Peace Appeal by Israel

**DAMASCUS (Reuters)** — Syria rejected a call by the Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Rabin, for a peace gesture, saying Monday that it was up to Israel to take such a step since it occupies Syria and other Arab lands.

The Israeli daily said Israel should publicly state its commitment to withdraw fully from the Golan Heights and southern Lebanon to advance the 33-month-old Israeli-Syrian peace negotiations.

On Sunday, Mr. Rabin urged President Hafez Assad to take a public step to persuade the Israeli public that Damascus was ready to follow the Palestine Liberation Organization and Jordan in ending the state of war with Israel.

### IRA Ready for Cease-Fire, Paper Says

**DUBLIN (NYT)** — The outlawed Irish Republican Army has "strongly indicated" that it is preparing to suspend for at least a month its campaign of killing in Northern Ireland, the Irish Times reported Monday.

The newspaper, usually accurate in its Northern Ireland reports, said "Republican sources in Belfast" indicated that the IRA was getting ready to announce later this month a unilateral cease-fire to last at least one month, and maybe two of three, possibly to begin in September. Independent political analysts with contacts in Republican circles in the north confirmed the report.

### 2 French Officials Face Prosecution

**TOULON, France (Combined Dispatches)** — Senator Maurice Arreckx was charged here Monday with corruption and breach of trust over a kickback scandal involving a building contract in this southeastern port, the prosecutor's office said.

Mr. Arreckx, 76, was questioned for six hours before being charged. He was to be held overnight in the Beaumettes prison in Marseille, the office said.

Meanwhile, the former mayor of Nice, Jacques Médecin, will be extradited to France from Uruguay at the end of the month to face corruption and fraud charges, legal sources said Monday. The Appeals Court in Montevideo announced earlier that it had voted to extradite Mr. Médecin, 66, who fled to Uruguay in 1990 after the French police issued a warrant for his arrest. (AFP, Reuters)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### French Dispute Prolongs Air Chaos

**PARIS (AP)** — Long delays in flights over southern France persisted Monday due to a traffic controllers' dispute, disrupting traffic in neighboring countries and threatening to drag on.

Controllers in the region's main center at Aix-en-Provence, staged a weekend strike two weeks ago and have since refused to work overtime, said a spokeswoman for the nation's aviation authority. "The delays in Nice are like yesterday, about three hours," she said. Nice, the island of Corsica, and popular vacation spots in northern Spain also were affected.

Portuguese train drivers began a five-day stoppage of intercity, main-line and international services Monday to demand a shorter working week and a higher professional status, a union official said on Monday. (Reuters)

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines will be allowed to fly to two more Russian destinations, alongside existing services to Moscow and St. Petersburg, following an agreement with Russia, the Dutch Transportation Ministry said.

New Valencia, Spain, hundreds of fire fighters and soldiers battled to control a wildfire Monday that forced 320 people from their isolated homes. The fire was burning around Requena, 60 kilometers (35 miles) west of Valencia. (AP)

Striking Los Angeles bus mechanics reached a tentative contract agreement on Monday with the city's transit authority, but they did not immediately end the walkout. The announcement came as the strike was entering a second week. (AP)

A total of 10 kilometers (6 miles) of Paris-bound lanes of the A6 expressway between Orly and Paris will be closed for roadworks from Tuesday until Aug. 24, authorities said Monday. Detour routes have been set up to minimize traffic jams. (AFP)

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Costa Rica/CC+ 000-0012	Malaysia/CC+ 000-0012	00-1-99	Peru/CC+ 000-0012	000-0012	Taiwan/CC+ 000-18912	Taiwan/CC+ 000-18912
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# THE AMERICAS / ALL PRUDENT STEPS

## Federal Marshals Are Sent to Protect Abortion Clinics

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Federal marshals have been sent to protect some abortion clinics after two killings at one clinic and the firebombing of another. Attorney General Janet Reno announced Monday.

"We're taking all prudent steps," Ms. Reno told reporters in response to questions about attacks on clinics and clinic workers. "It's a problem throughout the nation."

Assignment of marshals for clinic protection follows the killing of an abortion doctor and his escort on Friday in Pensacola, Florida, and the firebombing of a clinic in Falls Church, Virginia, that night.

Ms. Reno declined to say how many marshals were involved or where, but pro-abortion rights groups said they were on duty in Pensacola, Falls Church, Houston and Wichita, Kansas — each the scene of prior anti-abortion turbulence. The marshals were also in Fargo, North Dakota, the only place in that state where abortions are performed.

The Pensacola police arrested Paul Hill, a former minister and leader of an anti-abortion group that advocated justifiable homicide against doctors who perform abortions. He was charged with killing Dr. John Britton, and his escort, James Barrett, and wounding Mr. Barrett's wife.

David Gunn, another doctor who performed abortions, was murdered at another abortion clinic in Pensacola last year. Michael Griffin, a local abortion protester, was convicted of the murder and sentenced to life in prison.

Mr. Hill had defended Mr. Griffin, saying he should not have been convicted.

Sandy Sheldon, co-administrator at Pensacola Women's Medical Services, the clinic where Dr. Gunn was shot dead in March 1993, said: "We're glad that somebody is finally taking us seriously. We are under siege, and it's a very definite threat."

Ms. Sheldon said she had been told that federal officers would be on duty 24 hours a day at Pensacola's two clinics.

Both clinics in Pensacola said they would stay in operation.

"We are not quitting," Ms. Sheldon said.

Susan Nemney, spokeswoman for Planned Parenthood of Houston and southeast Texas, said marshals were at three or four Houston clinics that have been targets of the strongest protests.

"We appreciate that involvement," she said.

A spokeswoman in Wichita said U.S. marshals were patrolling two abortion clinics, including one where a doctor was shot and wounded last year. The city was the site of a summer-long protest in 1991, with more than 2,600 arrests.

No one has been arrested in the Falls Church firebombing, which caused limited damage and no injuries. That incident is being investigated by the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and the clinic has reopened.

Ms. Reno's dispatch of marshals did not satisfy pro-abortion rights activists who called for a full-scale federal investigation of a possible conspiracy involving the abortion killings and threats against other abortion doctors.

"We do not believe that these individuals who pulled the trigger acted alone," Katherine Spillar of the Feminist Majority Foundation said at a demonstration outside the Justice Department.

Ms. Reno said that the Justice Department was investigating to see if there is any organized effort of criminal violence against clinics and those who work in them.

Besides the three abortion clinic shootings, Ms. Spillar and representatives of the National Organization for Women said federal investigators should investigate the death of Dr. Wayne Patterson in Mobile, Alabama, last August.

Dr. Patterson, killed in what the police called a robbery, had performed abortions in Pensacola after Dr. Gunn's death.

An anti-abortion activist, Randall Terry, condemned the clinic killings but said federal marshals should not be brought in.

"They should put them in the gang areas and go after the drug runners," Mr. Terry said. "To call out federal marshals is an overreaction, and it only exacerbates an already tense situation."

(Reuters, AP)

### POLITICAL NOTES

#### Mitchell Says Health Plan Meets Main Goal

WASHINGTON — The Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine, emerged from a meeting with President Bill Clinton on Monday promising that his scaled-down health care plan would meet the president's main objective — insurance for all Americans.

"That's the goal on which the president has never wavered — what I believe we will attain," Mr. Mitchell told reporters outside the White House.

Mr. Mitchell's plan will stretch out the period for covering all Americans and limits employer responsibility for premiums to 50 percent. It is substantially less expensive than the one House leaders unveiled last week and would delay any mandatory requirement for health insurance until at least the turn of the century.

Even then, Mr. Mitchell said, his bill would exempt small businesses from any obligation to pay for their workers' insurance and require other firms to pay only half the cost of insurance, with individuals paying the other half. "I think a vote on that subject would be very close," he said. (AP, WP)

#### Party Strategists Discover 'Moral Decline'

WASHINGTON — Here's a sign of the times: Former Education Secretary William J. Bennett, whose moralizing "Book of Virtues" has been lodged near the top of the best-seller list for months, now has on his desk requests from about 100 Republican candidates to come and speak in their behalf in the fall election.

From coast to coast, moral decline is rocking to the top of the agenda for campaign 1994. In a growing number of races for state and federal office, candidates are lining up to lament the trends in American family life — and linking problems from crime to the decay of the cities to a perceived breakdown in the transmission of values from one generation to the next. (LAT)

#### Washington Voters Rehabilitate Ex-Mayor

WASHINGTON — At first glance, they seem the most improbable of scenes: crowds hailing Marion S. Barry Jr. as a savior of the city, cheering him on as he seeks a fourth term as mayor.

After all, this is the same man whose third term effectively ended four years ago when federal agents videotaped him smoking crack. He was convicted on a misdemeanor charge of cocaine possession and served six months in prison.

But in the strange brew of local politics in Washington, Mr. Barry is marching through rehabilitation and redemption.

In the most recent independent poll of District of Columbia voters, conducted in late June by The Washington Post, 38 percent said they would vote for Mr. Barry, compared with 26 percent for John Ray, a member of the city council, and 16 percent for the current mayor, Sharon Pratt Kelly, whose political troubles have left an opening for Mr. Barry. All of the candidates are black. (NYT)

#### Quote/Unquote

Robert W. Tucker, a foreign policy expert at Johns Hopkins University: "Clinton is caught in a dilemma of his own making. He came into office intending to concentrate on domestic affairs, but he made a lot of commitments on foreign policy during the campaign, on Bosnia and Haiti and other issues. And he wanted to fulfill them without the use of American military power. He has developed something new under the sun: the idea of bloodless war. The only problem is that it doesn't exist." (LAT)

### Away From Politics

- Congressional investigators are concerned that the Pentagon cannot afford its strategy of being prepared to fight two regional wars at the same time. The General Accounting Office says the Defense Department may have overestimated savings and underestimated costs by more than \$150 billion in its \$1.2 trillion budget for 1995 to 1999. That figure is much higher than the estimate by the Senate Armed Services Committee, which said in June that it was "seriously concerned" that the Pentagon would be unable to finance its strategy.
- Secondhand cigarette smoke will cause an estimated 47,000 deaths and about 150,000 nonfatal heart attacks in U.S. nonsmokers this year, according to a study to be published this week in a medical journal.
- A new study suggests that senior citizens with larger head circumferences are less likely to develop Alzheimer's disease and other forms of age-related dementia than are persons with smaller heads.
- A seaplane attempting a landing on the Willamette River in Wheatland, Oregon, struck and killed a man and a woman canoeing with their two sons.



A LITTLE REST FOR THE WEARY — A fire fighter catching a nap during a battle against blazes that have burned 91,000 acres of land in central Washington, one of 26 major fires in eight western states.

## Legal Lid Lifts in Simpson Case

### Release of Transcript Spurs Pretrial Dueling

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

LOS ANGELES — In making public a transcript of the aborted grand jury inquiry in the O. J. Simpson case, the trial judge has provided not only an intriguing, even titillating, peek at previously undisclosed investigative material but has also given an insight into what is normally a secretive legal process.

The 460-page transcript, made public over the weekend by Judge Lance A. Ito after pieces of the testimony were publicized by some news organizations, includes testimony that suggests that Mr. Simpson may try to portray Mr. Simpson as a scorned, possessive man whose jealous rage turned to violence, resulting in the bloody slayings of Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend Ronald L. Goldman.

But Robert Shapiro, Mr. Simpson's chief defense lawyer, countered that such a portrayal would be grossly incorrect.

Mr. Shapiro asserted instead that Mr. Simpson demonstrated in the months before the killings that although he was sorely tried by his former wife's rela-

tionships with other men, he reacted only verbally and with "great, great control and great restraint."

"Any lesser man probably would have done something a lot more serious than talk," Mr. Shapiro said in an interview.

Prosecutors refused to discuss the transcript.

Evidence about a defendant's conduct before a crime can be a hotly disputed issue in trials; its admissibility generally depends on how long ago the conduct in question occurred and how it bears on motive and intent.

Mr. Shapiro refused to discuss what the defense strategy might be if the prosecution tried to enter evidence about his client's earlier conduct.

The release of the grand jury transcript was still another development in the pretrial publicity war in the Simpson case. It was because of leaks of information that a judge dismissed the grand jury bearing evidence and replaced it with the televised open-court preliminary hearing.

Now, leaks of the grand jury proceedings themselves have forced Judge Ito to unseal the whole record in an effort to

guarantee that neither the defense nor prosecution gains unfair advantage.

The transcript also discloses that the prosecution has bloodstain results that appear to support its contention that Mr. Simpson was the assailant in the June 12 slayings outside Mrs. Simpson's condominium.

Among those results, according to prosecution blood experts, are findings that a bloody glove picked up at Mr. Simpson's house contains a "possible mixture" of his blood and the blood of both victims.

Earlier, prosecutors had said that blood droplets found at the scene contained many characteristics also found in samples of Mr. Simpson's blood.

There is also testimony in the transcript that Mr. Simpson, who had a cut on his left hand when arrested, told investigators initially that he did not know how he got the cut, then later said he had apparently injured his hand somehow while in Los Angeles on June 12 and then had reinjured it on the morning of June 13, when, after flying to Chicago overnight, he broke a glass when notified of Mrs. Simpson's death.

## Whitewater Secrecy Plea Was Ignored

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The White House was briefed about an investigation of a failed Arkansas savings and loan linked to the first family despite a plea that the information be kept confidential, a senior regulator told Congress today.

The regulator, William Roelle, also revealed that in the middle of the 1992 presidential campaign, an aide to President George Bush asked the Resolution Trust Corp. for details about the investigation.

On the second day of its Whitewater hearings, the Senate Banking Committee focused on the trust, the watchdog agency that initiated the investigation involving the failed Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan.

Republicans have accused the Democratic administration of improper contacts between the White House and Treasury Department and said they suggested the possibility of a cover-up.

"The Arkansas thrift was owned by

James B. McDougal, President Bill Clinton's former business partner in the Whitewater land venture. The trust's investigation has suggested that Mr. Clinton and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, may have benefited from improper financial dealings at the trust.

Trust officials testified that no one in the Clinton administration had tried to influence their investigation. But John Ryan, the trust's acting chief executive officer, contended that the case was treated differently from others.

Under questioning by Senator Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, Mr. Ryan was asked if the trust handled the Madison case like others. "I would agree it was not in certain respects," Mr. Ryan said.

Mr. Roelle, then a trust RTC vice president, acknowledged that when he first told Treasury Department officials on Sept. 27, 1993 about the Madison investigation, he implored them to keep it confidential. In-

stead, Treasury General Counsel Jean Hanson told the White House about criminal referrals — a recommendation for possible prosecution — involving Madison three days later.

"I believe it would have been better if no one had known about these criminal referrals," which listed the president and Mrs. Clinton as possible witnesses, Mr. Roelle said.

Under questioning from Democrats, Mr. Roelle said he first learned of the investigation in September 1992, and told Albert Casey, then the Bush-appointed head of the trust.

In the final weeks of the presidential campaign, Mr. Roelle testified, the Bush White House inquired about the inquiry.

"I was told by Mr. Casey that he had had a phone call from the White House asking about the criminal referral," Mr. Roelle said. "And I indicated to Mr. Casey that it would be inappropriate to discuss it with the White House." (AP, AFP)

## Out West, Anti-Clinton Forces Get Personal

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON Post Service

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico — "It's Bill Clinton. Stupid," reads the hauntingly familiar sign that hangs in the headquarters of Colin McMillan, a Republican who is trying to unseat New Mexico's Democratic senator, Jeff Bingaman, in November.

Two years after President Bill Clinton's campaign strategists used a similar mantra to keep their focus on the economy, Republicans have recycled it to exploit anger out West over higher fees and tighter rules for grazing and mining on public lands.

They are trying almost single-mindedly to tie Democrats like Mr. Bingaman to the president, who has lost support in New Mexico since he carried the state in 1992. Mr. Clinton's popularity in many Western states is lagging behind his none-too-glowing national ratings.

Jeff Bingaman is joined at the hip with Bill Clinton," Mr. McMillan, a multimillionaire rancher, businessman and assistant secretary of defense in the Bush administration, told crowds as he campaigned through rural New Mexico. He called Mr. Bingaman "a liberal at heart, even more liberal than Bill Clinton."

Like other Western Republicans, Mr. McMillan attempts to use the anti-Clinton sentiment to ignite the anti-Washington fire that always burns just beneath the surface along the slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

"Jeff Bingaman is part of the Washington scene," Mr. McMillan says repeatedly. "He's forgotten where he came from."

The anger that spills out of many mining, ranching and timbering areas was summed up on a license-plate holder at a "War on the West" forum sponsored by Mr. McMillan in Silver City, Mr. Bingaman's hometown.

"God, Guns, Guts Made America — Let's Keep All 3," it read.

Echoes of the "sagebrush rebellion" that raged through the mountain and desert West in the late 1970s can also be heard in other states where close House and Senate contests could determine whether Republicans take control of the House through coalition with conservative Democrats.

Partly because of Mr. Clinton, Democratic-held Senate seats are in varying degrees of jeopardy in Arizona and Nevada as well as New Mexico. Two of the Democrats' three best chances to pick up GOP-held seats — Wyoming and Montana — appear to hinge in large part on whether Republicans can exploit the president's weaknesses.

In Wyoming, the prospects of the popular Democratic governor, Mike Sullivan, are dimmed by his association with Mr. Clinton, and Mr. Sullivan is putting some open space between himself and his old friend.

But in the view of some Western Democrats, McMillan &

Co. may be overdoing it by addressing a vanishing West, a rapidly changing region where Mr. Bingaman's dark suits and high-tech talk fit at least as comfortably as Mr. McMillan's blue jeans and twangy jabs at "Eastern environmentalists."

Western states are increasingly urbanized and responsive to urban issues, including environmental protection.

One in three New Mexico voters lives in Albuquerque,

where crime, education and jobs are more pressing than grazing fees, and Mr. McMillan concedes he must carry the city to win.

Mr. Bingaman, 50, speaks to this new West. Serious-minded, reserved and low-key to a political fault, he loves to talk about defense conversion and dual-use technologies, vital to the state's Sandia and Los Alamos national laboratories, but rather wonky for most cowboys.



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# As Pressure Mounts, Haiti Junta Declares State of Siege

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

WASHINGTON — The United States kept up the pressure on Haiti's military rulers Monday, saying they must give up power soon or face involuntary ouster.

But the Haitian military leaders remained defiant. Haiti's provisional president declared a state of siege on Monday, suspending some civil rights, and proclaimed that "the battle of Haiti is under way."

Washington maintained a tough stance a day after the UN Security Council essentially gave the United States a go-ahead to oust Haiti's junta and restore to power the exiled president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

The Security Council voted, 12 to 0, with China and Brazil abstaining, to authorize the use of "all necessary means" by a U.S.-led multinational force to remove Haiti's military government if international sanctions fail.

The White House spokeswoman, Dee Dee Myers, said Haiti's rulers "need to decide what they're going to do soon."

Madeleine K. Albright, the U.S. envoy to the United Nations, said Haiti's military rulers must leave "voluntarily and soon or involuntarily and soon."

She would not define "soon," but there was no indication that a U.S. invasion was imminent.

"We have not set a deadline because we believe they are now going to have to get this message," she said. "We have not said what 'soon' is specifically because we want the pressure here to work."

The U.S. position is that Haiti's military leader, General Raoul Cédras, his deputy, General Philippe Biamby, and the police chief of Port-au-Prince, Colonel Michel François, who led the coup that overthrew Father Aristide in September 1991, must resign or leave the country.

Father Aristide, a Roman Catholic priest, is Haiti's first popularly elected president, but he was overthrown after only seven months in office. He has since lived in exile.

In Haiti, Emile Jonassaint, 81, the chief justice

of the Haitian Supreme Court who was installed as president in May by a minority group of army-backed lawmakers, read a speech at 3 A.M. announcing the state of emergency.

He gave no details of what the state of siege entailed but said Haiti was ready to fight.

Radio stations said that, under the declaration, all civil power is transferred to the military. Meetings can be dispersed, media outlets can be closed, searches can be carried out without warrants and a curfew can be imposed. The military government did not say which of the moves it might take.

A presidential aide, Cad Denis, said Monday, "To those who are preparing to invade, the Haitian people declare that they will fight them in the cities and in the countryside, they will fight them in the streets and in the palaces, they will fight them day and night."

The State Department spokesman, Mike McCurry, said the siege declaration, made at 3

A.M. — "the only time that the de facto government apparently can stomach the courage to address the citizens of Haiti" — was by its very nature illegal.

**Action Still Weeks Away**

Despite the UN Security Council's authorization of an invasion to oust Haiti's military rulers, a decision on U.S. military action there is still weeks away, The New York Times reported from Washington, quoting administration officials on Monday.

The White House had hoped that UN endorsement of the use of force would give credibility to American threats, which Haitian military leaders have appeared to belittle. Some U.S. officials say a combination of tighter economic sanctions and strong international resolve may still force the leaders to quit.

But American intelligence analysts predict that the Haitian military will try to bluff the United States right to the end.

## Paris Court Makes It 'Le Hot Summer' for The Language Police

**International Herald Tribune**

PARIS — Billboards and radios across Paris seemed to burst into English following a court decision this weekend throwing out the heart of a law banning foreign phrases.

On Monday, kiosques in the capital's streets touted "the hottest guide to summer Paris," while radio DJ's could be heard raving about "the progressive rock of Pink Floyd in concert in Chantilly."

Parisians concluded, often pungently, that the latest governmental bid to legislate the way French people talk was a mess and probably dead, a victim of the ridicule and common sense that have killed similar crusades.

Citing the Charter of the Rights of Man in 1789, the judicial ruling, by the Cour Constitutionnelle, France's equivalent of the Supreme Court, ruled that key passages of the law violated the fundamental freedom of people to communicate in any way they wished.

It also upheld the government's right to enforce French as the country's official language and oblige civil servants to use French in their official duties.

The effect, a newspaper said, is that "French people will speak French," officials will speak official French. But most commentators concluded that the latest complication will make the law virtually unenforceable.

Similar conclusions about the chances of the anti-Eng-

lish crusade had already been reached by most French media. Those billboards, mocking-sounding Monday after the verdict, actually were nearly identical to dozens of others posted in Paris all summer.

The court ruling amounts to a knuckle-rap for Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's center-right government, and particularly for Culture Minister Jacques Toubon, the bill's sponsor.

Mr. Toubon, dubbed "Mr. Allgood" by Paris media eager to tease him with the English translation of his name, took the verdict with a stiff upper lip, saying he was gratified to see the court recognize his authority to punish at least some offenders for using the wrong language.

Generally viewed as a remarkably sober minister, Mr. Toubon has often seemed uncomfortable with the bill's primitive cultural protectionism and the international derision it engendered.

In contrast, Jack Lang, his Socialist predecessor and now a potential presidential candidate for his dwindling party, attacked the court decision as a capitulation to free-market ideas.

It remained unclear what would become of stacks of government-compiled dictionaries offering French circumlocutions for English terms in international use in commerce, science and show business.

— JOSEPH FITCHETT

## Rwanda Provides A Lesson for France

### Paris, Too, May Begin to Shy From Danger of Intervention

**By Joseph Fitchett**  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Even the French, officials say, are learning the lesson of Rwanda: Military force is hard to use these days to resolve local conflicts and impose sensible solutions in underdeveloped nations.

France's intervention in the

intervention — is unlikely to change Western reluctance to inject armed forces into Bosnia and similar conflicts.

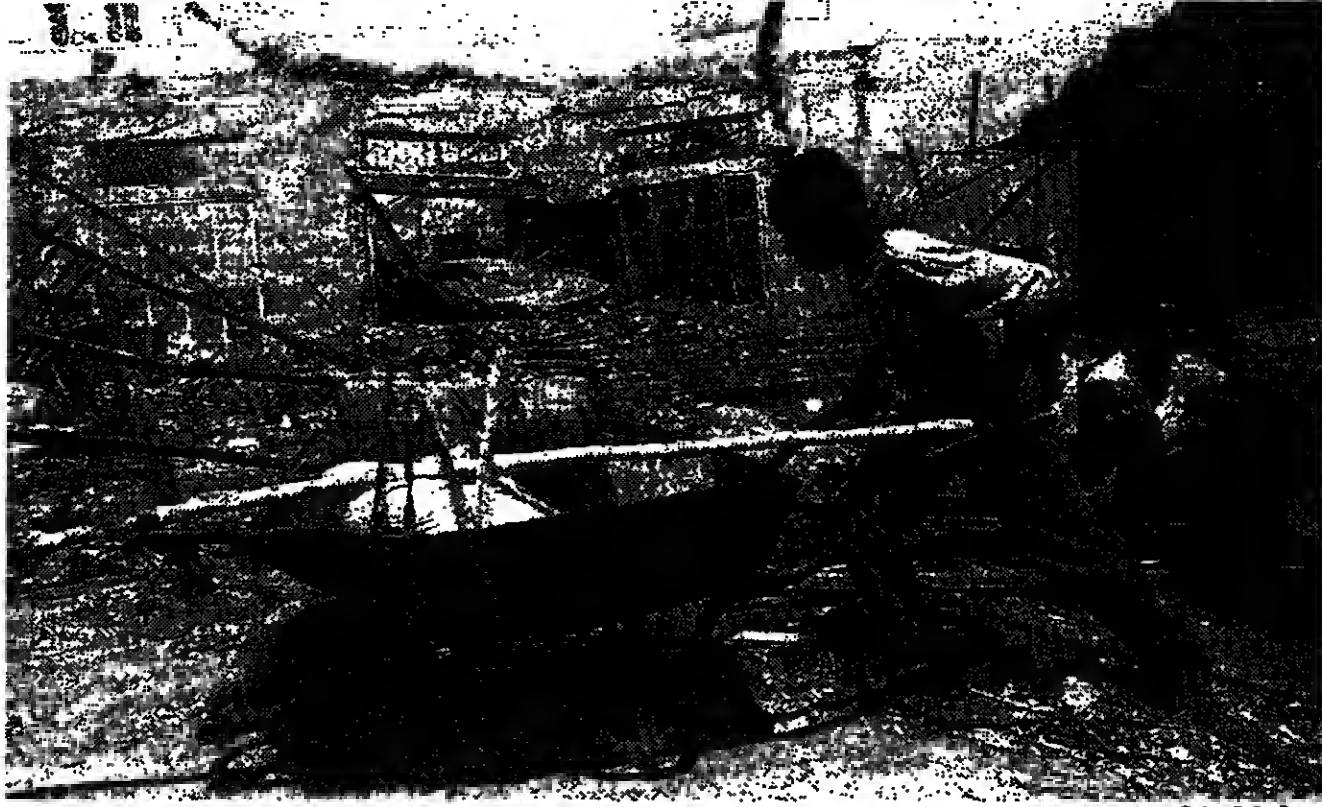
In Africa, too, French officials are increasingly frustrated by the difficulties of producing durable political pluralism and economic viability.

"This episode may help convince France to start selectively disengaging from Africa," a U.S. policymaker said.

Certainly France has no intention of abandoning its traditional sphere of interest, but a hint of change was the decision by France in January to devalue the CFA franc, a symbol of the postimperial contract with French-speaking former colonies.

That decision, disconcerting to many foreign-policy stalwarts, was imposed by economics-minded Prime Minister Edouard Balladur.

The trend could accelerate if



A boy pushing a wheelbarrow past a destroyed building in central Kigali on Monday as Rwandans returned to the city.

**NEWS ANALYSIS**

last stages of the genocidal fighting there is now acclaimed, and even grudgingly admired as French splomb in wielding power in Africa.

But the episode has exposed France to risks of the sort that make other Western governments shy from military intervention and instead wait for a cease-fire, then show concern with humanitarian relief.

Even if momentarily vindicated in Rwanda, France — Europe's most activist nation on

gambles taken by President François Mitterrand and Foreign Minister Alain Juppé.

But the panache of intervention is quite a different thing from the months of hard diplomatic sloggish that France invested trying to promote power-sharing in Rwanda.

"Never again!" a French policymaker said.

Now that the French lead has been followed in Rwanda, officials in Paris savor the moment, taking straight-faced digs at Washington's "TV-driven foreign policy," and lambasting Britain's rush to send troops once there was a U.S. lead to follow.

But French leaders are unlikely to forget their chill isolation over Rwanda, which they saw as, in one official's words, "the most clear-cut case of genocide since World War II."

Rwanda was small enough for crisis management, the new-fangled gunboat diplomacy that was supposed to maintain international standards in a sole-superpower age.

Convinced it could be an important precedent, but reluct-

ant to venture alone into a country where France has a politically compromised past, Mr. Mitterrand appealed for help from the other leaders at the Group of Seven summit meeting in Italy last month.

The only response was a suggestion by the meeting's host, Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, of forming an international rescue brigade to rush to disaster-stricken areas, perhaps thereby dissipating suspicions that rich countries ignored poor countries without oil.

This paralysis is a measure of how far the European Union has slipped below even the modest goals set in the Maastricht treaty three years ago. The EU has institutional systems for military cooperation, if it had mounted an expedition, African governments would have followed.

Instead, nothing happened — the opposite of preventive diplomacy and crisis management, which imply forceful intervention early enough in a conflict to make a difference.

In Rwanda, France's leaders hoped to make this point by

intervening militarily before the cease-fire for which the international community was waiting. Indeed, French troops got there before the butchery was finished.

But even in the aftermath, no Western nation seems to regret the failure to intervene sooner. In fact, the idea of using force, however well-intended and carefully calibrated, seems to be falling into deepening distrust.

In practice, crisis management seems to mean humanitarian relief. The Clinton administration, with proper pride, stresses that only the United States has the capability to handle a task of such magnitude.

But this relief-centered ethos seems to have disrupted an understanding between France and the United States that had preempted or cut short past crises in Africa.

Washington regularly used to provide the cargo planes that France needed for ferrying troops and supplies, but this time the French had to use Ilyushin transport planes leased from Russia. Paris felt it could not afford to pay the price Washington was asking.

**Continued from Page 1**

statistics. The Baha'is have seen over 200 of their followers executed since the revolution, according to human rights groups.

Tens of thousands of Christians, as well as Jews and Baha'is, have fled Iran in the last 15 years.

Armenians, who have largely avoided contact with the evangelical groups and hold their church services in Armenian, have come under less pressure than the some dozen evangelical denominations that preach in Persian.

The Assemblies of God church, which has 8,000 members in Iran and is headquartered in Springfield, Missouri, is the most active in the evangelical movement and is the main target of the crackdown.

"A lot of young Iranians, embittered by the austerity and control imposed by the Islamic clerics, seek conversion as one of the most potent forms of protest," an Assemblies of God seminary said in its church in Tehran on July 24.

Church leaders say Iranian

## IRAN: Persecution of Christians

officials forced them a few days ago to ask a delegation of Western clergymen not to come to Iran to investigate the deaths of the Christian leaders. The delegation had been invited by the government.

One of those killed was Mehdi Dibaj, an Assemblies of God leader who was imprisoned for nine years and sentenced to death for apostasy. He was freed in January but disappeared in June. On July 3, the police delivered his mutilated body to his family.

Another was Bishop Haik Hovsepian Mehr, head of the Evangelical Council of Pastors in Iran, who had campaigned relentlessly for Mr. Dibaj's release from prison.

He disappeared three days after Mr. Dibaj was freed, and 11 days later his body, covered with stab wounds, was turned over to his family.

On June 29, the Reverend Tatavous Mikaelian, a prominent Presbyterian minister who succeeded the bishop as head of the council, disappeared. His bullet-riddled corpse was turned over to his son on July 2.

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**International Herald Tribune**

## RWANDA: Senior UN Official Calls for Caution on Return of Refugees

**Continued from Page 1**

refugee who volunteered to go back to Rwanda.

But her more cautious stand seemed to undercut somewhat the more aggressive statements of UN officials here who say the refugees should be actively encouraged to go back.

Some officials here privately expressed surprise that Mrs. Ogata did not come down more forcefully on the question of repatriating the refugees.

The refugees are predomi-

nantly Hutu who fled to Goma last month in the face of a rapid advance by the Tutsi-dominated Patriotic Front army, which seized most of the country, pushed the government into exile and set up its own provisional administration.

The Patriotic Front has said it wanted a broad-based government — it named Hutu as president and prime minister — and has invited the Hutu to return. But inside the sprawling refugee camps, word has spread

that the Tutsi army now in charge is committing atrocities against Hutu. The United Nations has said it has received no reports of ill treatment of any returnees.

**Perry Sees Signs of Hope**

The international effort to aid Rwanda's refugees has "turned the corner" on the suffering, but more must be done to prevent the spread of disease, Defense Secretary William J. Perry said Monday. The Asso-

ciated Press reported from Washington.

Mr. Perry, speaking after his return from Rwanda, said the situation was "much more hopeful."

In Geneva, meanwhile, UNICEF said Monday that the number of deaths in the refugee camps in eastern Zaire had reached at least 50,000 over the last two weeks. The figure is more than twice previous estimates. Most of the deaths were caused by cholera.

## CHINA: Domestic Stock Markets Halve Losses After Government Steps In

**Continued from Page 1**

cause it was worried about social stability and a loss of face."

Beijing's bid to fight high inflation and rein in a runaway economy have sent stock market speculators to the sidelines and prompted a rush of new stock issues by companies unable to find financing elsewhere as banks clamp down on credit.

Waning demand and excess supply have driven local markets down despite encouraging signs that China will be able to engineer a "soft landing" for its hard to control economy.

"There are too many A shares on the market," Liu Hongru, China's chief securi-

ties regulator, told Agence France-Presse in Beijing on Monday, noting that a total of 271 companies had been listed since the markets in Shanghai and Shenzhen opened in 1990 and 1991.

"The new measures have given a boost to the market and should stabilize the market in the coming weeks," Mr. Liu said. But he acknowledged, "We still have to actually implement the measures."

Uncertainty about the pace of expansion in the B share market, which Mr. Liu predicted would soon triple in size, and the precise role foreign fund managers would play in the A share market, as was foreshadowed last week, lingered.

"I wish we could let foreigners trade A shares from tomorrow, but realistically these things take time," said Gao Xiqing, who heads the China Securities Regulatory Commission's new issue department.

"We're not simply going to open the door and let everyone in at once," Mr. Gao told Bloomberg Business News in Beijing.

But with many of the A share companies refusing to comply with financial disclosure requirements, limited research available on them and a lack of convertibility of the yuan preventing an easy exit for potential foreign investors, there may not be much of a rush at first.

Now, Mr. Fumar and his party have whipped up Romanian sentiment against the bronze, bigger-than-life equestrian statue of King Matthias of Hungary in Cluj's central Unity Square. They want to remove the statue so archaeologists can dig up Roman ruins they claim will prove that today's Romanians are the descendants of the ancient Romans and thus the rightful heirs to the city.

But three weeks ago, the Ministry of Culture ordered excavation equipment removed until scholars can assess whether the site has any importance.

## TRIADS: A One-Time Street Urchin Is Stirring Things Up in Hong Kong

**Continued from Page 1**

wanted to sell my clothes myself." He picked the name Giordano's from an Italian restaurant in New York to camouflage the Hong Kong brand. The company took off after 1986, when he hired professional managers, he said, and now has 300 stores throughout Asia and \$350 million in annual sales.

"But I was bored by retail," he said.

Then, on June 4, 1989, Chinese troops and tanks roared through the streets of Beijing,

killing hundreds of people who were demanding democracy and protesting corruption. Mr. Lai watched on television, never moving from the images on his screen.

"There was no way back," he said. "I realized those guys had been closed off from the world for 40 years. They had no information. And I realized information is the biggest business."

Since Next Magazine's inception three years ago, its circulation has soared to 180,000, the highest in Hong Kong. And while there are pages and pages of fashion, news of movie stars,

and social notes, the magazine's ground-breaking exposes have etched it clearly on the local scene.

Mr. Lai's reporters have documented the way in which the Hong Kong gangs have insinuated themselves into the colony's life, controlling minibuses, concessions, extortion rackets, and call-girl rings.

"They threw a Molotov in my house a couple of weeks ago," he said, laughing. "It exploded in the yard. They came in and destroyed my office, so now we have this security here. They

destroyed my computers. They attacked my stores."

"I think they're very powerful, no doubt," he said. "But if they threaten me, they won't kill me. If they want to kill me, they won't threaten me."

Then he took on the Chinese government, reporting how about \$9 million collected in Hong Kong for poor children in China was misappropriated by local Chinese officials.

With China scheduled to take over the government of Hong Kong from Britain in 1997, successful businessmen here are more inclined to curry its favor.

But Mr. Lai believes that there is little point in capitulating to efforts at intimidation.

"The next three years will be very exciting, exciting in a positive sense and exciting in a frightening sense," he said. "In China, there is no trust left. That is the greatest disaster communism has left behind in Chinese culture. There's no shame there. There's no sense of what is right, only of what is doable. There has been a total corruption of the moral code."

Mr. Lai says he plans to stay after China takes over.

"Those Communists are fading very fast," he said. "They belong to the past. I think we are the future."



# Muslim Revival Blossoms in Shaky Iraq

By Caryle Murphy

Washington Post Service

BAGHDAD — Deteriorating economic conditions and anxiety about the future are leading increasing numbers of Iraqis back to their Muslim faith. Mosque attendance has risen, more women are covering their hair in public, and Islamic rituals are being more strictly observed, many Iraqis said.

This revival comes in a nation where, unlike its Gulf neighbors, the ruling party embraces a secular philosophy and the government has long held liberal views on alcohol, music and the dress and societal role of women.

"This past Ramadan everyone in Iraq was fasting," said a middle-class Baghdad woman, referring to the Muslim holy month. "We even did it here in this family, and we hadn't done that before."

Asked why, she replied: "To feel good about ourselves."

"We must return to God," said an elderly man who agreed that attendance at Friday prayers has climbed. "We kill people. We starve people. This is against Islam. All the people think, 'O.K., we are sorry. We must return to God. We must not steal, not drink alcohol.'"

Most Iraqis say this resurgence of personal piety is a response to psychological and economic pressures and has no political significance. Still, such revivals have

helped generate Islamic political opposition movements in such countries as Egypt and Algeria.

In an indication Iraq is not immune to such movements, the Babil newspaper recently ran a letter complaining about the appearance in Iraq of a "Wahhabist movement" backed by Saudi Arabia. The ultraconservative Wahhabi sect of Sunni Islam is predominant in Saudi Arabia.

The letter accused the group of "trying to instigate seditions, confusion and disturbances in mosques" and promoting "their heresies" in theological colleges. It also complained that "the party and security organs do not seem to be aware of" the group's activities.

Two specialists on Islamic groups, a Jordanian and an Iraqi, said Wahhabi groups had been active in Iraq's predominantly Sunni Muslim cities of Mosul and Ramadi.

Although these groups do not have a wide following, "the government is worried about" them.

The revival also has the potential to enfeeble the appeal of the secular, Arab nationalist philosophy of the governing Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party.

Indeed, the increasing attraction of Islam as a medium for politics has been noticed by the party's leader, President Saddam Hussein.

For some years, Mr. Saddam has employed Islamic symbols to legitimize his rule even as he persecuted Iraq's large Shiite Muslim population. During the 1991 Gulf crisis, Mr. Saddam appealed to Muslims to

wage a "holy war" against the "infidel" troops who arrived in Saudi Arabia to free occupied Kuwait. His government also sponsored numerous "Islamic conferences" criticizing Western policies.

Frequently shown praying on television, Mr. Saddam also had an official version of his family tree drawn showing his purported descent from the Prophet Mohammed, and during his birthday celebrations last year, troops marched in a parade formation that spelled out the words "God Is Great."

In recent weeks, the government appears to have stepped up attempts to respond to religious sentiments. It decreed an Islamic punishment, amputation of a hand or foot, for repeat car thieves and currency violators; banned public consumption of alcohol, and closed discos and bars.

An Iraqi newspaper reported that "religious awareness committees" in three provinces had cabled their thanks to Mr. Saddam for deciding to "cancel horse racing and gambling and to build the Grand State Mosque instead."

Some analysts believe that if Mr. Saddam were replaced by a government that permitted a measure of normal political activity, Islamic parties would play a significant, though not dominant, role in Iraqi politics, as they now do in some other Arab states.

Under such circumstances, the Muslim Brotherhood would likely find a following among Iraq's Sunnis, an Iraqi analyst said.



**AIRING THEIR VIEWS** — Taxi drivers in Bombay, in a protest Monday against other drivers using their scarce parking spots, deflating the tires of offending vehicles.

## Scandal Ties Up Indian Parliament

Agence France-Press

NEW DELHI — Indian opposition lawmakers paralyzed Parliament on Monday, demanding that the government withdraw a report denying partial responsibility for a major bank scandal.

Members of both houses dispersed in a noisy uproar for a fourth day without transacting any business as the government remained unmoved by the demands and insisted on a debate, prolonging a deadlock.

The legislative crisis was sparked by a report made public a week ago detailing the government's response to the findings of a bipartisan parliamentary committee that investigated the \$1.3 billion bank swindle.

In the report, Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao's government described as "unwarranted"

and "unfair" findings that it had failed to detect and check India's biggest financial scandal, which surfaced in 1992.

As soon as Parliament sat Monday after a two-day weekend recess, angry opposition members demanded that the document be withdrawn.

Vice President K. R. Narayanan's insistence that a report presented in Parliament could not be withdrawn without a debate failed to restore order, and Mr. Narayanan, who is also speaker of the upper house, called off the day's proceedings.

In the lower house, the parliamentary affairs minister, Vidya Charan Shukla, insisted that the government be allowed to present its side, but he was drowned out by opposition members chanting, "Stop corruption" and "Punish the guilty."

## Car Crash Jolts Mexico Vote

### Injured Chiapas Candidate Thrust Center-Stage

By Anthony DePalma

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Doctors here say the opposition party candidate for governor of the southern state of Chiapas, Amado Avendaño, has a good chance of making a complete recovery from the injuries he suffered in a highway crash last week.

But as he has been catapulted to the center of Mexico's turbulent political debate amid accusations that the crash was a result of an assassination attempt, it is a safe bet that the 55-year-old candidate's life will never be the same.

In Chiapas, where tensions are still simmering in an uneasy cease-fire between the Mexican Army and the Zapatista National Liberation Army, thousands of people have demonstrated in support of Mr. Avendaño and to denounce what they describe as government complicity in the crash.

The rebel command said it had put its troops on alert, and in a faxed statement, the rebel leader, known only as Subcomandante Marcos, said: "The last hope for a just and rightful peace in Chiapas lies in the life of this man. Save him."

Mr. Avendaño was injured on July 25 when a tractor-trailer without license plates smashed into a campaign vehicle carrying the candidate and five other people. Three people were killed instantly.

The driver of the truck at first disappeared, but he was arrested in Mexico City last Friday. He said he had fled because he was afraid, and he told the police that the candidate's vehicle had swerved into his lane.

Although government investigators have concluded the crash was an accident, Mr. Avendaño's wife and daughter still believe that it was an attempt on his life by old-line political forces upset with his candidacy and his closeness to the rebel army, which shocked the country when it opened an offensive in January.

The two main opposition candidates for president in the Aug. 21 national election have referred to the collision as another challenge to the faltering credibility Mexicans have in their own political system. The governing party candidate, Er-

nesto Zedillo Ponce de León, then accused Mr. Avendaño's leftist Democratic Revolutionary Party, or PRD, of trying to take political advantage of the misfortune.

Mr. Avendaño is considered the most important PRD candidate behind its presidential standard bearer, Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas.

Many Mexicans outside Chiapas are bothered by what happened to Mr. Avendaño because they feel that, like the assassination of the governing party candidate, Luis Donaldo Colosio, in March, and the killing of Cardinal Juan Jesús Po-

sadas Ocampo in May 1993, this incident may never be satisfactorily explained.

Before the crash, Mr. Avendaño's candidacy was considered a long shot. Despite the long-standing problems at the root of the insurrection, the governing party candidate, Eduardo Robledo, was given a good chance of winning.

Now, while the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party publicly says it is not changing its strategy, party officials have privately expressed their concern about the boost Mr. Avendaño's campaign could receive from sympathy votes.

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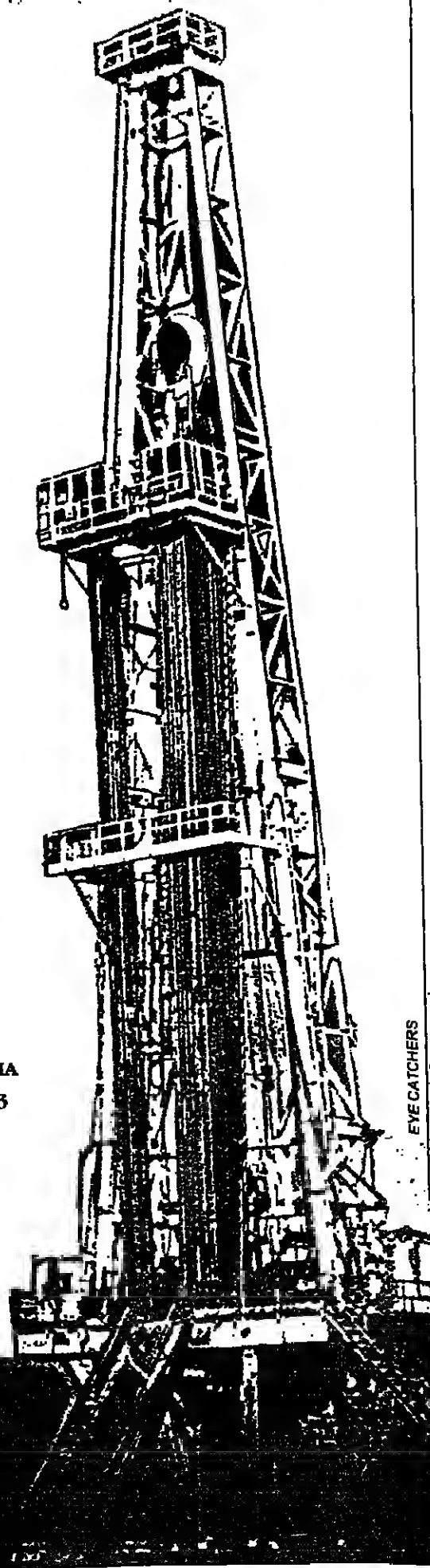
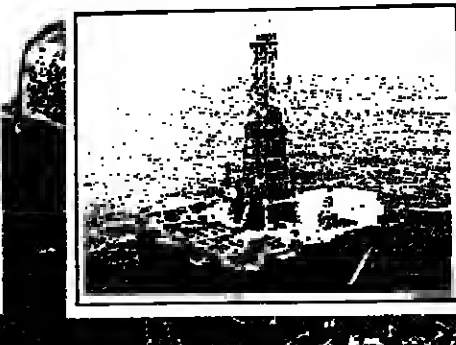
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EYE CATCHERS

## Nairobi's Mayor Resigns

Agence France-Press

NAIROBI — Steve Mwangi, the mayor of Nairobi and a member of the political opposition, has resigned, saying the government of President Daniel arap Moi has refused to give him the support he needed to run the city effectively, local newspapers said Monday.







# Images That Cry Out for Action

WASHINGTON — When television pictures have cried out for determined, proactive foreign policy responses to end a conflict, sources have described a process by which ministers usually ensured that there was an appearance of tactical response, when in reality there was no strategic change to overall policy.

In 1991, after the Gulf War, television images from the mountainous regions of southern Turkey forced allied governments to mount Operation Provide Comfort to save the Kurds and lure them home to northern Iraq. Now the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John Shalikashvili, plans to repeat his Kurdish success in Operation Support Hope for Rwanda by establishing feeding stations. But, as with the Kurds, such actions forced by television mask either a failure of policy, a lack of political will to do more, or panic by policymakers who realize they can no longer keep to their preferred line of low-risk, low-cost minimalism.

"When there is a problem, and the policy has not been thought through, there is a knee-jerk reaction," said Kofi Annan, undersecretary-general for UN peacekeeping, after his experiences marshaling UN peacekeeping efforts in the former Yugoslavia. "They have to do something or face a public relations disaster."

There are also sudden moments when policymakers and officials who have taken a resolute policy stand to resist action become as shocked, humbled and emotionally troubled as the average viewer. "There is a fair determination to resist and limit the power of television," said Sir Robin Renwick, Britain's ambassador to the United States. "But," he added, "recalling pressure from his teenage daughter on Bosnia, 'we are susceptible, and we hate horrors too.'"

Most policymakers openly cause television coverage. Ministers and officials do not trust TV, which they say is irrational. It also forces their agenda in directions they cannot control, and shows crisis management in ways hard to predict. "Television is often wrong," said one senior U.S. official. "We have to make sure we are right." A senior Downing Street insider added: "Something must be done, but TV means we can do the wrong thing."

Many diplomats believe that last year's brinkmanship in Sarajevo in late July and early August was exaggerated because of overzealous reporting by a swollen press corps.

The pressure led to NATO's preparations for air strikes. But in retrospect, diplomats say the TV coverage of the siege omitted crucial facts. "Air strikes have been wound up by television," said one. "Sarajevo was not strangled; that's an emotive phrase," complained another.

What is commonly called the CNN factor is therefore unpredictable. "It is like waking up with a big bruise, and you don't know where it came from," says Rick Indurkhya, assistant U.S. representative at the UN. "Yet this fragile relationship still goes to the heart of governance, especially on the few an-

By Nik Gowing

This is the second of two articles.

expected occasions when TV coverage breaks the governmental will to resist.

For example, the plight of Bosnian Muslims in Srebrenica in April 1993 failed to move the UN Security Council's five permanent members to take action to save them. But TV images of the slaughter and near starvation undermined their resistance.

Now, in retrospect, those involved are not convinced they acted so wisely. "I did not know that what we were creating was a trap," said Diego Arria, the Venezuelan ambassador.

A prime example of intense and effective pressure was the thousands of phone calls made to U.S. congressmen after the transmission of TV images of the bodies of U.S. soldiers killed in Mogadishu last October.

Normally, however, the cringing of public opinion at critical moments in foreign policymaking has tended to be a political convenience. On complex issues such as mounting air strikes in Bosnia, the public is seen for the most part as ill-informed, uncritical, and indifferent. With rare exceptions, as in the case of the dead soldiers in Mogadishu, mail to U.S. politicians and lawmakers about Bosnia, Somalia or Rwanda has been minimal.

Even horrific TV pictures of atrocities like the Sarajevo market massacre in February barely shifted public opinion. They played a less critical role in the subsequent diplomatic progress than is commonly believed.

On Feb. 5, for example, under intense French pressure, other diplomatic and military factors had already been quiet-

ly at work for weeks. "It did not take just the TV coverage of the Sarajevo massacre to push things forward," said Mark Geism, White House communications director. "Things were moving."

Bosnia, Somalia and Rwanda are the conflicts recalled most vividly because of the impact of television coverage virtually live from the war zone. But for editorial and financial reasons, television can only "smother-cover" one crisis zone at a time.

If Sarajevo had been in flames, or there had been a rerun of October's White House siege in Moscow, television's random searchlight might never have highlighted Rwanda with the intensity it has. As a result, it is likely that the United States would never have made the current high-profile humanitarian commitment of personnel, equipment and materials.

For the West, Bosnia and Somalia were probably diplomatic waterwheels. They defined starkly the limits to any moral imperative for foreign intervention in future conflicts.

In Rwanda and elsewhere TV cameras will continue to cover the carnage. The ghastly pictures will create deep emotions. But the chances that they will stir governments into decisive action are small and diminishing quickly. The TV images will merely highlight conflicts that Western governments have neither the ability to prevent nor the decisive political will to solve. TV war coverage is not the catalyst that many assume.

The writer is diplomatic editor of ITN's Channel 4 News, London. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

## Privacy in a Big-Eared, Blabbermouth Nation

By Richard Reeves

WASHINGTON — Heading toward a taxi line at National Airport surrounded by people holding their ears and mumbling to themselves — the cellular telephone crowd — I asked a friend, a high-ranking political appointee in the Clinton administration, whether he was keeping a dia-

### MEANWHILE

ry, a journal of the most exciting days of his life.

"No," he said. "I wish I could, but it's just too dangerous."

Dangerous? Although there was nothing controversial about his work, he said, he had already been hit with two Freedom of Information Act demands for office records, including datebooks, telephone logs, which he had, and any diaries or journals, which, luckily, he did not.

So, if you want to keep a diary while in government service, as did, say, John Quincy Adams or George Kennan, you must do so knowing that it might end up on national television, as will the journals of Senator Robert Packwood and of the current deputy secretary of the Treasury, Roger Altman, and his aides and associates.

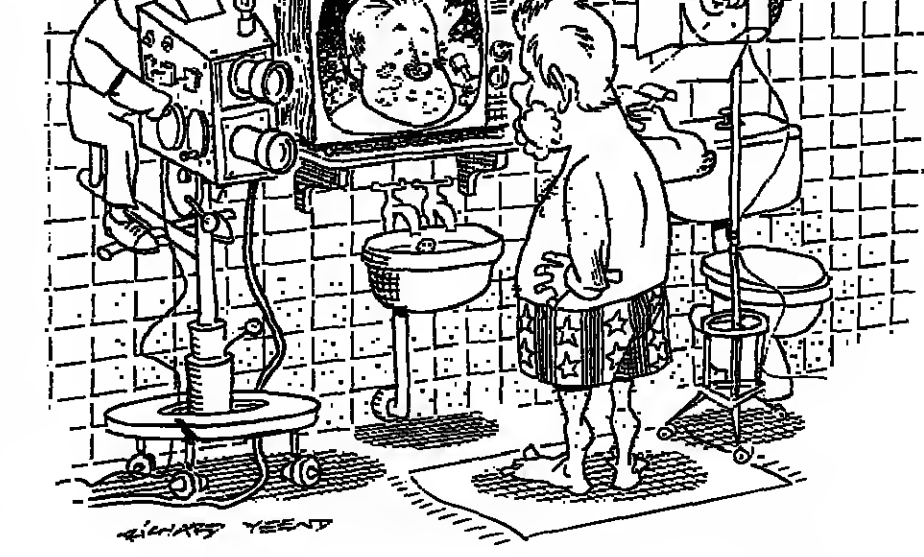
My informant, who has some experience now as an interviewee, also said that he realizes that there is no such thing as "off the record." He said that when reporters interviewed him, one of their stan-

dard probing techniques was to say, "Well, so-and-so told me off the record that..." He was surprised by that. I was not, having done it many times myself.

Somewhere along the lines of new laws, new technology and tabloidized television and press, privacy has disappeared as a fundamental right in American society. In effect, in America, thoughts cannot be kept secret if they have once been verbalized or written down. Fact or fantasy, there is risk (or opportunity) that anything from musings to theories will surface in court or on Court TV, in the Star, on the Oprah Winfrey or Geraldo Rivera show, or in Bob Woodward's next book.

No man is a hero to his valet. That is doubly true now that there is a five-figure market for the valet's pecking. And no words are protected anymore, particularly if they are carried through the air between wireless or cellular telephones.

Telephone eavesdropping, standard now all over America, was the way the current national insanity began: Police electronically located the briefly vanished O. J. Simpson when the former football star called his mother on the cellular phone in his friend's car. The alleged killers of Michael Jordan's father were tracked down in North Carolina by a scan of cellular telephone records. In Virginia, the political feud between Senator Charles



RICHARD REEVES

Robb and former Governor Douglas Wilder became public when Mr. Wilder fondly looked about the vices of his adversary on the phone in his limousine.

Half of all U.S. households now have wireless telephones of one sort or another. That means that half the homes in America are, in effect, small radio stations — if anyone out there is inclined to listen to kitchen or bedroom broadcasts. Ten percent of Americans, they say, now have cellular telephones, which function not only as mobile radio broadcasters but as a locating device.

Also, in electronic America, no worker is safe from hidden video cameras in offices and

factories, as no bank robber or shoplifter is safe from roving-eyed surveillance cameras. And no one who works on a computer knows whether or not his or her boss is electronically eavesdropping on another screen somewhere in the same building. A magazine called MacWorld, for users of Apple computers, has some- how concluded that 21.6 percent of employers scan the electronic mail and other computer filings of employees.

Privacy? There are laws, of course, but the volume (and acceptability) of electronic spying makes them unenforceable. The country is wired — with-out wires. For those old enough to remember such things, the

United States has become one big party line — with a president, who is nothing if not a modern man, comfortable going on television and answering questions about what kind of underwear he prefers.

What to do? Tom Kneitel, editor of Popular Communications, said: "I wouldn't say anything on a telephone that I wouldn't say in a crowded elevator. I wouldn't talk to a doctor, a lawyer, an accountant or a banker on a wireless phone."

In Washington, Michael Bozza of the Justice Department advises us: "Learn to talk like drug dealers."

Thanks, is America a great country or what?

Universal Press Syndicate.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Behind the Plot on Hitler

Regarding "The Resistance Is Honored Rather Late in the Day" (Opinion, July 20) by Donald Kohlenstein, and "The Fate of Those Who Proved a Tragedy for All" (Opinion, July 21) by Thomas Fleming:

The right of Germans commemorating the failed attempt to kill Hitler by a disgruntled group of military officers underscores the desperation in which Germany sought to salvage something honorable out of the war. Certainly it is difficult to accept that your homeland was unconditionally won, so the desire to find something to hail triumphantly half a century later is understandable — but in this case misplaced.

The perpetrators for the most part were not democratic men, nor defenders of the self-determination of peoples; they were not against Hitler's militarism and were most likely not terribly bothered by Germany's brutal subjugation of vast parts of Europe. Which of them resigned his commission in disgust at the German occupation of Poland, Norway or Russia, or over the regime's treatment of Jews?

No, they were just losing the war. They were military men who recognized that

the stupendous blitzes of the early years, owing much to Hitler's tenacity and unconventional military thinking, were turning into stupefying defeats when that same tenacity was perverted through madness and a sense of infallibility.

It is no coincidence that these men acted weeks after the Allied landings in Normandy and the launching of the great Soviet summer offensive. They saw the end coming, and it is only avoidance was to get rid of Hitler.

They did, of course, at least have the courage to act, irrespective of the motive.

But the motive is important. Germany sadly can portray nothing positive about the war that is convincing, and these men were too few and for the most part morally implicated to give credence to Colonel Claus von Stauffenberg's cry of a "sacred Germany."

What Germans can say is that they did not get away with impunity. Ten million Germans died. Cities were bombed to nothingness.

I think the time for true German celebration will come in five years, with the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Federal Republic: a successful, peaceful, prosperous partner in Europe. That is something to be

proud of, to display in the world. That is the triumph out of the ashes. Who in 1945 could have imagined this sort of Germany?

R. G. PILLER,

London.

Donald Kohlenstein describes Colonel Claus von Stauffenberg as a "conservative officer from the Prussian aristocracy." In fact, the Stauffenberg family has its roots in Württemberg, where Claus von Stauffenberg spent his boyhood, first in the Old Castle of Stuttgart (his father held a high post at the court of the last king of Württemberg), and later at the family estate in Lautlingen, a small village in the Swabian Jura mountains. He loved his Swabian country and never made a secret of his perfect knowledge of the Swabian dialect. Claus von Stauffenberg had a vast range of literary interests (he was friendly with the poet Stefan George); by no means was he a representative of the military class.

ERWIN HARTMANN,

Bonn.

### Listening to Nasrin

I have been deeply impressed by your extensive coverage of the Taslima Nasrin case. It is a matter of shame that we in India have not supported

her cause as we should have in keeping with the secular ideals in the Indian Constitution.

At the same time, it is a matter of great happiness that an Indian Muslim, Salmaan Rushdie, is taking up the cause of secularism worldwide.

India is a democratic country, and one of the fundamental principles of the system is that minorities should be treated as equals and with respect.

Countries like India, Pakistan and Bangladesh say they swear by secularism, but in reality they are different.

In regards to Taslima Nasrin, it is necessary to reiterate that she never wanted the Koran to be rewritten, as reported by some in the press. She only wanted the Sharia, the legal code of Islam, to be changed.

She said that Muslims should not be afraid and should express their opinions openly. The Prophet said: "Fear the plaintiffs of the oppressed / Even of the barriers / For they pass the barriers / And pierce all veils [to God]."

AJIT S. GOPAL,

New Delhi.

### The Population Battle

Regarding "Start Easing the Rich-Poor Divide Now" (Opinion, July 23) by Paul Kennedy:

Mr. Kennedy has given us a candid, comprehensive appraisal of the gigantic population problem facing the world today — as well as the expectations from the United Nations conference in Cairo, in September, which he calls "its

As is well-known, Bangladesh was born through a struggle for independence in pursuance of the democratic right to life, liberty and progress.

### Today, Bangladesh is on its way to self-sufficiency and sustained development. The economy is doing well, exports are booming, reforms for a market economy have taken root.

Enter Taslima Nasrin. Allegations are being made about violations of her right of expression. But Ms. Nasrin's prosecution for malicious attacks on the religious feelings of the people comes under a 100-year-old law, promulgated by the British government, which has stood the test of time. It provides for a maximum punishment of two years' imprisonment, a fine or both. And the Bangladesh government has issued a stern warning to anybody threatening Ms. Nasrin.

A. H. MAHMOOD ALI, Ambassador of Bangladesh, Bonn.

most important global meeting on population in 20 years."

Mr. Kennedy quotes Henry Kendall, the Nobel scientist, as saying: "If you do not stabilize population with justice, with humanity and mercy, then it will be done for us by nature, and it will be done brutally and without pity."

Ironically, the same issue of the Tribune carried an item from Rome ("Vatican Presses Attack on UN Talks") that quotes Cardinal Alfonso López Trujillo as saying that the Cairo

conference could lead to "the most disastrous massacre in history" if it sanctioned abortion as a means of family planning.

That unfortunate statement is in line with a campaign by militant Muslim fundamentalists in Egypt to discredit and sabotage the conference, labeling it "an imperialist plot."

It is sad and disturbing that the Vatican and the fundamentalists are of one voice on an issue so critical to our planet.

RAMSES NASSIF,

Geneva.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

IN the world championship quarterfinals Michael Adams and Sergei Tiviakov produced some of the most colorful attacking games. In Game 2 Adams took his chance to score the quickest decision in their series.

The Rossolimo Variation of the Sicilian Defense, 3 Bb5, departs from the sharp systems of the open lines with 3 d4, but it has its own tactical problems, which are framed against a positional background. Black can afford to play 3...Nc6 because it would probably be too dogmatic for White to create doubled e pawns with 4 Bc6 bc.

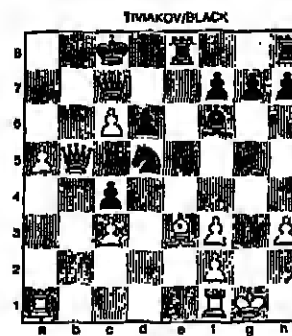
On 4 0-0, Black can guard against doubled pawns by 4...Bd7, yielding White positional advantage and an initiative that outweighs the sacrificed pawn.

Modern Chess Openings, brands 4...Bg4 as unreliable, pointing out that after 5 h3 Bb5 6 c3 a6 7 Bc6 bc 8 d4 cd 9 e4, White has a minimal advantage. Tiviakov deviated from this with 6...Qb6, to prevent doubled pawns, but after 7 Na3 a6 8 Ba4 Qc7, Black's development was seriously lagging.

On 9 d4, Tiviakov tried to end Adams' pressure all at once with the aggressive 9...b5? and encountered Adams' powerful speculative knight sacrifice with 10 Nb5! ab 11 Bb5. It was now difficult to fend off the reinforcement of the bishop pin with 12 d5.

Tiviakov ventured 11...0-0-0, which allowed him to keep his material advantage of a piece for two pawns, although he still had to face a mating attack with 12 b4.

In view of the threat of 13 Be3, 14 Rb1 and 15bc, Tiviakov



Position after 24...Rde8

kov was pretty much forced to advance 14...c4.

Nothing could stop the avalanche of pawns that Adams put in motion with 15 d5, 17 Bc6, 18 b5, 21 a4 and 22 a5. On 22...Nc6 23 bc Nd5 24 Qb5, there was no way for Tiviakov to put up a fight: 24...Nc3 would have been crushed by 25 Qa6 Kb6 26 Rb1.

After 24...Rde8, Adams shot 25 Bb6!, mummifying the black king. On 25...Nb6, there could have followed 26 ab Qb8 27 e7 Qb7 28 Ra7 Qa7 29 bc Kc7 30 Rb1. Tiviakov gave up.

SICILIAN D DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
Adams	Tiviakov	Adams	Tiviakov
1 d4	c5	12 g3	Nb8
2 Nf3	c4	13 Bb5	c3
3 Bb5	Nc6	14 Bc6	bc
4 0-0	Bd7	15 d5	Nd5
5 h3	Qb6	16 Bc6	bc
6 Na3	a6	17 Bc6	bc
7 Bc6	Qc7	18 Bc6	bc
8 Bb5	Qb6	19 Bc6	bc
9 d4	b5	20 Bc6	bc
10 Nb5	a7	21 a4	Qb8
11 Bb5	0-0-0	22 a5	Qb7
12 b4	c4	23 bc	Nd5
		24 Qb5	Kc7
		25 Bb6	Ra7

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## LONDON'S BURNING: Life, Death and Art in the Second World War

By Peter Stanek and William Abrahams. 201 pages. \$29.95. Stanford University Press.

Reviewed by Lynn H. Nicholas

READERS expecting dramatic scenes of dying artists struggling to produce works of art amid the fires and bombs of the London Blitz, which the rather lurid cover and title of this book suggest, will be disappointed. But anyone interested in the eternal dilemmas facing artists in wartime will find the three essays presented here fascinating. This account of the activities of five of Britain's cultural giants during the war chronicles both the efforts of a farsighted few in the government to maintain the production of art in the face of barbarism and the unpredictable

reactions of the creative mind to such intervention.

The decision to employ and protect artists was taken as soon as war was declared. Memories of the slaughter of painters and poets in World War I were still vivid, and men such as Kenneth Clark, director of London's National Gallery, and the economist John Maynard Keynes, were secretly determined to "keep the artists at work on any pretext and as far as possible to prevent them from being killed." Their combined efforts, eventually centralized at the much-satirized Ministry of Information (the model for Orwell's Ministry of Truth in "1984"), would not only ensure the financial survival of the artists, but would actively bring their works to the public.

But, as the authors point out with considerable wit, bringing together artists and bureaucrats is no simple thing. Even Clark, the ultimate art bureaucrat, had the greatest trouble

### WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Gérard Martin, a scriptwriter and director of TV documentaries, is reading a French translation of the Oxford Companion to Classical Literature.

"I love reading any kind of dictionary, and dip into this most nights in bed. It can inspire an idea for a new film, give inspiration for a documentary, and most important, send me to sleep in a few minutes." (John Branson, IHT)



persuading the likes of Henry Moore and Graham Sutherland to take on war-related assignments that would justify their support by his ministry.

Moore, forced by the breakdown of his car to take the Underground one night, was overwhelmed at the sight of the masses who had sought shelter there.


Sutherland, also stymied, but feeling that he "had to give value for money," would finally

find his inspiration in the eerie bombscapes of the deserted East End. His fellow painter Paul Nash started faster, but to the dismay of his superiors at the Air Ministry, who wanted him to paint nice pictures of planes, became obsessed by the twisted wreckage of German bombers.

From the plastic arts the authors move on, in the second essay, to the career of the documentary filmmaker Humphrey

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Angola	002-12	Austria	006-5511-10	Borneo	1-800-877-8000	Romania	01-800-0077
Argentina	001-800-777-1111	Canada	1-800-881-8877	Bulgaria	1-800-877-8000	Russia	8-095-115-0123
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# Style



Sometimes philosophy isn't enough



Sometimes you're an original work of art



Sometimes you're an art movement



Jean-Philippe Delhomme's illustrations for Barneys for designs (from left) by Armani, Neville, Cactus & Rose, and Givenchy.



John Brunton

## Fashion Comeback for Illustration

By John Brunton  
International Herald Tribune

**N**EW YORK — Today's obsession with supermodels and celebrity photographs would seem to have all but eclipsed the old-fashioned, untrendy art of illustration.

Who would possibly imagine anyone mad enough to advertise a new range of haute couture designs or launch a million-dollar campaign to publicize the opening of a store boasting one of the most famous U.S. fashion names by a series of quirky, almost childlike illustrations. And hand-painted by a Frenchman at that!

Not only is there no Claudia Schiffer or Linda Evangelista, no ballroom Annie Leibowitz or Bruce Weber snaps, but instead drawings such as a bare

pastel illustration, somewhere between Edward Hopper and David Hockney, with an almost chubby, expressionless girl, accompanied by obscure captions like "Sometimes you're an art movement" or "Sometimes you think pink but wear black." But that is exactly what Barneys has done to promote new stores in New York and Los Angeles.

And overnight, the French artist Jean-Philippe Delhomme, working with a former Warhol protégée and Madonna collaborator, Glenn O'Brien, has brought illustration back into the fashion spotlight.

Europeans are familiar with Delhomme's style. There were his posters for movies like Pedro Almodóvar's "The Me Up, The Me Down" and Kenneth Branagh's "Peter's Friends," an off-beat TV commercial for a soap powder, and designs that have appeared in a wide range

of publications, from Vogue and Elle, to the French daily, Libération and Britain's Sunday Times.

But it's in the French version of the American Glamour magazine that Delhomme has really developed his approach. Since the launch of Glamour in France in 1988, Delhomme has had his own one-page column, commenting on French style, fashion, fads and dreams. The page features colorful gouache paintings accompanied by cynical, satirical captions written by Delhomme.

Delhomme relentlessly pokes fun at the fashion-conscious, image-obsessed French. One of the young women is described as follows: "Jocelyn, 22 years old, a writer, three novels, photographed in her studio. Ambition: to be a work of art."

Delhomme gets inspiration from the magazines that pub-

lish his work. "I think there is a world that is created, invented by newspapers and magazines that doesn't exist anywhere else," he said. "They construct their own images for their readers, who more often than not are all too willing to believe them. So a 'décalage', a kind of jet lag, appears between life written up in magazines and what's happening in the real world. And that is the space where I operate in."

"A fashion magazine may suddenly decide a certain part of the city is 'in,' say Belleville in Paris, with clubs, poetry readings, bistros. But when you get down there you discover it's totally untrue, apart from maybe one sleazy bar. Also the media and advertising are always trying to idealize the perfect person, the most fashionable, most cultured, whatever. I just try and show that these 'ideal' people can have a few problems too, and fortunately I've found that people actually like being teased about their lifestyle."

The decision to try his luck in the United States was not easy. "Although I've already worked a lot in London and Tokyo, where they are very open about illustration, I'd never dared to come to New York. I'd always seen it as some kind of impenetrable fortress, and turning up with just your portfolio under your arm is like embarking on a polar expedition," he said.

He was fortunate to arrive at Barneys just when they were looking for something different, a rupture with their past, and equally lucky to meet up with O'Brien, the man who provided the captions to match Delhomme's designs.

This is also the first time Delhomme has illustrated specific designs for fashion outfits. The Barneys drawings include clothes by Azzedine Alaïa, Bill Blass, Armani and Givenchy. Delhomme draws a faceless girl with the caption "Sometimes you're a rebel," while Armani's clothes are illustrated by a cool guy saying "Sometimes luxuries are necessities."

The secret of Delhomme's success is that he manages to combine art and commercialism. He is no failed artist forced to make his living by selling out to illustration, but rather a painter who succeeds in transforming his own personal art into a commercial expression.

"I am happy to say that I earn my living from my art," he insists, "because I'm fortunate that the work I do for my clients is creative enough to satisfy my own personal feelings. I hate the artistic notion of working in a vacuum from some ivory tower, and frankly I find it more interesting to take part in people's lives, say when they see one of my drawings on a poster or in a magazine, rather than people filing past a painting in an art gallery."



An interior view of the elegant but comfortable Café Marly.

Roland Doucet

## 'In' Dining at the Louvre

By Jean Rafferty

**P**ARIS — It's summer and suddenly everyone wants to eat outdoors. Though thousands of tourists through the Louvre, the Café Marly, tucked discreetly into the recently renovated Richelieu wing of the Louvre, was something of a secret until its tables and chairs spread out over the pyramid caplanade. Now its ultra-comfortable banquettes under the arcades are the latest spot to be seen.

Upstairs, the Marly, which opened in January, is still al-

most like a club. The address is on the Rue de Rivoli, but the entrance is by the pyramid, on the Cour Napoléon to the north of the pyramid.

The banners announcing its name are easy to miss. But such discriminating Tour Parisiens as Henry Racamier, head of Orocchi (which controls the fashion house of Lanvin with Oréal), the designer Karl Lagerfeld as well as the architectural star Jean Nouvel, Michel Lacotte, director of the Louvre, and the ballet supremo Patrick Dupond have settled in here.

The décor is both soothing and glamorous, a contemporary

update by the designers Olivier Gagnère and Yves Talaron of a grand Venetian café. The patterned antique red and ash blue walls, inspired, say the designers, by the Villa Mystère of Pompeii, soften and illuminate the opulent black and gold Napoleon III boiserie, which were conserved as a landmark from the original interior.

In the main room is a huge red, white and blue glass chandelier that was hand-blown to Gagnère's design at the Atelier Toso in Murano.

Views from all Marly's rooms are remarkable: From the Salon Morny (named for the socially peripatetic Second Empire duke), you look over I.M. Pei's pyramid and fountains in the Cour Napoléon; from the two smaller salons de Marly, the spirited horses that dominate the striking sculpture-filled Cour Marly, which is now glassed over as part of the Richelieu wing.

From the arcades, one has a front-row panorama of the pyramid and fountains, while the esplanade tables are reminiscent of the Café Florian on St. Mark's Square in Venice.

"The Marly is the opening of the Louvre to Paris, the liaison between the city and the museum," said Gilbert Costes, who with his brother, Jean-Louis, is behind two of the city's most charismatic cafés, the Philippe Starck-designed Café Costes in Les Halles and the Café Beaubourg by Christian Portzamparc opposite the Pompidou center.

The Marly is something of a departure for a museum restaurant since it is open seven days a week from 8 A.M. to 2 A.M. independently of the museum.

One can breakfast on croissant and coffee while perusing the papers (kept on wooden buttons), have a glass of champagne or lunch or dine on simple but tasty brasserie fare. These include fish, grilled steak or roast chicken, serving bean and mushroom salad, and a *tarte fine aux pommes*.

There is an international selection to warm the hearts of those looking for a touch of home from club sandwiches, cheeseburgers and brownies to ravioli, carpaccio and tomatoes, mozzarella or grilled sole and raw tuna à la japonaise.

"The Louvre has become convivial in the evenings," says Gilbert Costes, "and the most flattering rendezvous in Paris." Café Marly, 93 rue de Rivoli, Tel. 49.26.06.60. Lunch or dinner: About 150 to 200 francs (about \$27 to \$36).

Jean Rafferty is a Paris-based journalist who specializes in design and lifestyle.

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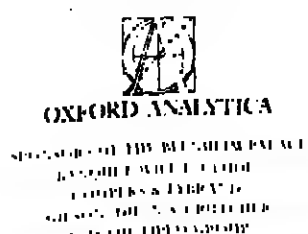
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Rudolf Lubbers, Prime Minister of The Netherlands, will be the guest speaker at the closing dinner, to be held at Blenheim Palace on Friday, September 23.

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## MARKET DIARY

## Cyclicals Extend Wall Street Rally

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — Growing confidence that moderate U.S. economic growth would ease pressure on the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates 500 and strength in cyclical issues lifted the stock market Monday.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished up 33.67 points at 3,798.17, while gaining issues led losing ones by a 4-to-1 ratio on

## U.S. Stocks

the New York Stock Exchange. A government report showing that gains in consumer spending and income trailed economists' expectations to June eased concerns that rising inflation would prompt the Fed to adjust rates soon.

But bond traders remained unconvinced because of a strong report on manufacturing from the National Association of Purchasing Management. A weaker dollar also undermined the bond market.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond finished flat at 86 13/32, and the yield was steady at 7.39 percent.

Automotive issues led the rally among stocks most sensitive to economic cycles. General Motors jumped 1 1/2 to 52 1/2.

Steel stocks also were strong, with Bethlehem Steel getting an added lift from its announcement that it would raise prices starting with Jan. 1 shipments. Bethlehem finished up 1 1/4 at 23 1/4. LTV also rose 1/4, to 19 1/4.

American depositary receipts of the Swedish telecommunications company LM Ericsson rose 1/32 to 1 31/32 after the company said it had signed its largest contract to date in China, a \$400 million agreement with Guangdong Province.

But drug stocks were weak, with Carter Wallace plunging 4 1/4 to 10 1/4 after the Food and Drug Administration recommended that use of its Felbatol anti-seizure drug be stopped because several cases of severe anemia have been associated with it.

Schering-Plough, which licenses the drug from Carter Wallace for marketing outside North America, fell 3/4 to 62 1/4.

Newbridge Networks tumbled 13 5/16 to 28 1/2 after the communications equipment maker said earnings for the quarter that ended last week would be well below analysts' estimates and below the previous quarter.

(AP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

## DOLLAR: Effects of Trade Rift

Continued from Page 9  
repeated their frequently stated threat to bring charges against the United States in the World Trade Organization if Washington imposes unilateral sanctions.

Foreign Exchange  
Tokyo also refrained from some of the stern criticism it has used in recent months about U.S. trade practices.

Mr. Murayama's government has been in place just one month, and its disapproval ratings have so far been considerably higher than its approval score. Under such circumstances, Mr. Murayama hardly wants to get into a high-profile argument with the United States, Japan's chief ally and largest export market.

But it will probably be difficult politically for Mr. Murayama to accept the basic

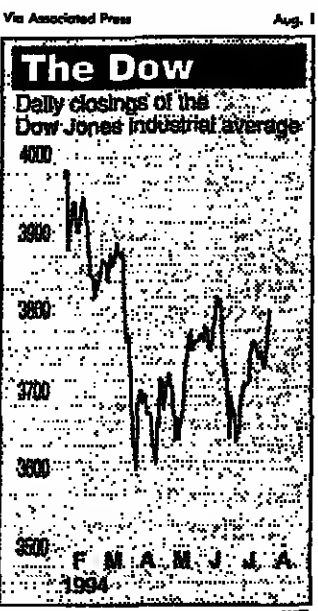
American goal to get acceptance for some form of numerical measurement to gauge Japan's imports of foreign products in specific sectors.

Meanwhile, Japan's media gave fairly prominent play to a story that seemed to suggest the Americans were untrustworthy trading partners. Johnson Industries Co. of the United States has canceled plans to supply parts to the Japanese truckmaker Hino Motors Ltd., citing growing demand at home, a Hino spokesman said.

The spokesman said the Ohio-based company backed out of the deal in early May, saying it did not have enough stock to supply to Hino.

Against other currencies, the dollar closed in New York at 1.5798 Deutsche marks, down from 1.5829 DM on Friday, and at 1.3312 Swiss francs, down from 1.3395 francs. It was also quoted at 5.4000 French francs, down from 5.4095 francs.

The pound closed at \$1.5353, compared with \$1.5430. (Reuters, AFP, WP)



## NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	147 1/4	147 1/4	147 1/4	+1/4
Microsoft	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Oracle	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Novell	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Lotus	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Intuit	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Adobe	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Apple	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Meta	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Visa	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
MasterCard	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Discover	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Amex	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of America	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Wells Fargo	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Citigroup	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
JPMorgan Chase	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Goldman Sachs	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Morgan Stanley	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
JP Morgan	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of New York	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of Montreal	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of Toronto	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the West	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the Americas	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the South	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the North	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the East	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the West	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the Americas	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the South	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the North	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the East	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4

## NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Microsoft	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Oracle	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Novell	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Lotus	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Intuit	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Adobe	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Apple	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Meta	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Visa	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
MasterCard	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Discover	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Amex	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of America	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Wells Fargo	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Citigroup	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
JPMorgan Chase	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Goldman Sachs	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Morgan Stanley	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
JP Morgan	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of New York	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of Montreal	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of Toronto	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the West	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the Americas	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the South	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the North	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the East	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4

## AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	147 1/4	147 1/4	147 1/4	+1/4
Microsoft	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Oracle	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Novell	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Lotus	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Intuit	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Adobe	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Apple	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Meta	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Visa	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
MasterCard	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Discover	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Amex	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of America	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Wells Fargo	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Citigroup	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
JPMorgan Chase	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Goldman Sachs	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Morgan Stanley	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
JP Morgan	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of New York	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of Montreal	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of Toronto	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the West	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the Americas	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the South	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the North	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the East	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4

## NASDAQ Diary

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Microsoft	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Oracle	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Novell	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Lotus	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Intuit	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Adobe	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Apple	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Meta	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Visa	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
MasterCard	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Discover	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Amex	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of America	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Wells Fargo	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Citigroup	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
JPMorgan Chase	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Goldman Sachs	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Morgan Stanley	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
JP Morgan	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of New York	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of Montreal	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of Toronto	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the West	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the Americas	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the South	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the North	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the East	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4

## AMEX Diary

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	147 1/4	147 1/4	147 1/4	+1/4
Microsoft	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Oracle	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Novell	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Lotus	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Intuit	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Adobe	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Apple	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Meta	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Visa	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
MasterCard	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Discover	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Amex	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of America	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Wells Fargo	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Citigroup	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
JPMorgan Chase	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Goldman Sachs	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Morgan Stanley	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
JP Morgan	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of New York	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of Montreal	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of Toronto	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the West	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the Americas	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the South	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the North	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4
Bank of the East	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/4

## Market Sales

ment said Monday.

The June figures for spending, however, are slightly lower than projected by most economists and may suggest a recovery that is growing at a slower pace.

At the same time, an unexpected



## Home Prices Lift Abbey National

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON—Abbey National PLC said Monday that higher housing prices helped lift its first-half pretax profit by 41 percent and that it would expand its insurance business through a venture with Commercial Union PLC.

The second-largest mortgage lender in Britain said it earned \$423 million (\$648 million) before taxes in the first six months of 1994, up from \$301 million in the 1993 first half.

The bank said more people were buying higher-priced homes and fewer were backing out of the payments. Abbey reduced its provision for bad debts to \$41 million from \$159 million a year ago.

But the bank's net interest income slipped to \$542 million from \$545 million, and its net interest profit margin fell to 1.60 percent from 1.85 percent.

The bank said interest income was not greatly affected by turbulence in the bond market this year because of controls in the bank's treasury operations and its policy of locking in spreads on investments.

But investors had other ideas and sent the bank's shares to a

12-month low on the London Stock Exchange.

Abbey National shares finished at 384 pence, down 14, despite the bank's decision to raise its first-half dividend to 5.7 pence a share from 4.15 pence.

The venture between Abbey and Commercial Union, in which Abbey will sell general insurance policies at its 675 branches, was greeted warmly by Commercial's shareholders. Commercial finished at \$549, up 2 pence.

The joint venture will consist of two operations: a business unit and a dedicated underwriting company. Abbey will provide 75 percent of the capital for the business unit, while Commercial will inject 25 percent of the funds for the underwriting arm.

Peter Birch, the chief executive of Abbey, said he expected the joint venture to produce profit in excess of £100 million within five years.

Meanwhile, Abbey said Monday its life insurance business earned \$47 million in the first half, up from \$18 million a year earlier.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

## Estonia Going to Market

### Vouchers Now Can Be Turned Into Stock

Reuters

TALLINN, Estonia — Investors looking for a stake in Estonia's economy will get their first chance to buy shares of enterprises this month when vouchers distributed last year gain a new lease of life.

The vouchers, used so far to buy land or property, can be exchanged for shares starting this month.

A brewery and a central Tallinn department store are first on the list. Kalev, the state chocolate factory, and Estonian Tobacco will come next.

"We are trying to provide a good vehicle for voucher investors," said Alan Morley-Fletcher, a consultant here representing a European Union project called Phare. "This is one of the essential processes in setting up a strong, healthy stock market."

Phare aids economic and democratic reform in Central and Eastern Europe.

Estonia regained its status as an independent country in 1991 after four decades under Soviet rule.

Economic reforms since then have brought in the first fully convertible currency in the former Soviet Union. Estonia's inflation is among the lowest in the 15 countries that emerged from the former superpower, and monetary and budgetary policies are tight.

But privatization has trailed other reforms. No companies have yet been offered for public sale, and there is no stock market worthy of mention.

Vouchers—issued to individuals at nominal prices linked to the number of years they had worked—were not part of the sell-off.

Mr. Morley-Fletcher said mass privatization for vouchers was important to give companies broader ownership.

"Under the current system, where there are frequently only one or two shareholders per Estonian firm, an institutional stock-market becomes open to corruption," he said.

The government had resisted the idea of selling state companies for vouchers—a model already adopted in other countries of Eastern Europe and especially in Russia. Instead, it sold companies by international tender or by auction.

But Estonia passed a law at the end of June allowing voucher holders to sell them to other people who have lived in the Baltic state for more than 15 years.

The move will open the door to the establishment of privatization funds and to the auction of shares for vouchers.

The decision has prompted criticism from opposition deputies afraid that "dubious capital" will flow into Estonia.

"In my opinion the tradability of vouchers will only provide opportunities for non-Estonians who want to buy land in this country," said an opposition member of Parliament, Liina Tomison.

She said trading vouchers would cause inflation, which has just started to fall after a series of higher-than-expected monthly price rises this year.

## BT to Pare Job Rolls By a Third

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Telecommunications PLC said Monday it planned to cut 50,000 jobs — one-third of its work force — "over the next several years."

Britain's biggest telecommunications company has cut 90,000 jobs in the past four years and already plans to eliminate 15,000 this year, including 6,000 executive posts.

Chairman Iain Vallance was quoted as saying he thought the ideal size for BT's work force would be about 100,000, and a BT spokesman confirmed the anticipated job cuts.

The spokesman would not provide a precise timetable. "Job cuts will continue over the next several years," he said. Mr. Vallance said he could not rule out compulsory layoffs.

The group is understood to be experiencing greater problems as job cuts move toward management levels. This year, BT plans to shed more than 6,000 of its 35,000 managers.

Mr. Vallance also said that the British regulatory system should be overhauled to manage the growth of sophisticated services.

He said the ideal regulatory structure would take on the responsibilities of the Office of Telecommunications, the telecom watchdog; the Independent Television Commission, which oversees part of the broadcasting industry; and several other departments.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

### New Stet Chief Is Named

The SIP SpA chairman, Ernesto Pascale, has been appointed managing director of Società Finanziaria Telefonica SPA, or SFT, AFP-Exel News reports from Rome. Mr. Pascale will replace Michele Tedeschi, who is replying Romano Prodi as chairman of IRI SpA.

Stet could be sold into private hands as soon as this fall, Mr. Tedeschi said. Telecom Italia will be formed from the merger of Italy's five domestic telecommunications firms, all of them controlled by Stet.

## Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2200	2500	2400
2200	2400	2300
2100	2300	2200
2000	2200	2100
1900	2100	2000
1800	2000	1900
1700	1900	1800
1600	1800	1700
1500	1700	1600
1400	1600	1500
1300	1500	1400
1200	1400	1300
1100	1300	1200
1000	1200	1100
900	1100	1000
800	1000	900
700	900	800
600	800	700
500	700	600
400	600	500
300	500	400
200	400	300
100	300	200
0	200	100

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

- Fokker NV said that over the next 20 years it expected worldwide demand to reach about 3,500 40-seat to 125-seat aircraft.
- Italy's statistics bureau said retail sales rose 7.7 percent in the first quarter from a year earlier and noted a 15 percent year-on-year increase in first-quarter food sales through small outlets, while nonfood sales rose 4.2 percent.
- Christian Dalloz SA, a French safety-equipment maker, said it had agreed to acquire the Swedish protective-equipment maker Bilson AB from Incentive AB.
- Cardio Investment AB said it sold its Bilson personal protection equipment unit to Christian Dalloz SA of France.
- Arab Banking Corp., one of the biggest international Arab banks in terms of assets, said its pretax profit in the first six months of 1994 rose to \$79 million from \$74 million a year earlier.
- Iveco, the truck division of the Fiat group, made a bid for the Egyptian state-owned vehicle maker Nasr Automotive Manufacturing Co.
- Spie-Batignolles SA sales fell to 8.4 billion French francs (\$1.5 million) in the first half from 9.3 billion francs a year earlier.
- Spain plans to set up a 100 billion peseta (\$760 million) credit line at interest rates five percentage points below current market rates for the purchase of new industrial vehicles.
- Zimhahne's construction workers walked off the job to press for higher pay.
- German new-business registrations in the former East Germany fell 10 percent in the first six months of 1994.
- The Czech Republic's two biggest truckmakers, Tatra Kopřivnice and Liaz, are talking about a merger. Both are burdened with debt and the loss of traditional markets.
- Swedish new-car registrations rose 14 percent in July from a year earlier.

Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP

## Mortgages Helped Hypo-Bank's Net in First Half

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MUNICH — Buoyant mortgage lending offset a dramatic decline in income from its own trading activities to allow Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechsel-Bank AG to report first-half operating profit Monday of 463.3 million Deutsche marks (\$302.9 million), roughly unchanged from a year earlier.

German banks, however, generally compare first-half figures with half of the previous year's total to smooth out fluctuations. Using that comparison, operating profit was 6.6 percent lower.

Hypo-Bank, which is Germany's fifth-largest bank and was heavily exposed to the collapse of the Schneider property empire, said it expected risk provisions this year to be about the same as last year. The bank had 468 million DM tied up in the Schneider collapse but said this

## Court Lists Balsam's Debts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BIELEFELD, Germany — Bankruptcy proceedings for the German sports flooring maker Balsam AG opened Monday in a district court as an official listed the company's debts at 2.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.6 billion).

The estimate was made by Hartmut Stange, a court official who is expected to be appointed administrator of the company.

A prosecutor said potential losses for creditor banks, including Deutsche Bank AG and Bayerische Vereinsbank AG, could total 1.6 billion to 1.7 billion DM.

Balsam was forced into bankruptcy after its entire management board was arrested on suspicion of fraud several weeks ago. Procede GmbH, a factoring group whose main client was Balsam, also has since filed for protection from creditors.

(AFP, Reuters)

would not change the amount set aside for bad debt.

The bank did not provide a figure for risk provisions, but Hartmut Pfeiffer, a spokesman, said half-year provisions amounted to half the full-year

"The turbulence on the securities and foreign-exchange markets took its toll on our own-trading and commission earnings," the bank said.

"They were more or less what we predicted," said Thomas Pergande, analyst at Vering & Westbank. "All the banks are probably going to report a decline in commission income and own-trading for the first half, but in the course of the year this could change."

The German stock market shrugged off the news. Shares in Hypo-Bank lost 0.50 to close floor trading at 432 DM.

The decline in trading income was partly offset by an increase in net interest income of 12 percent, to 1.99 billion DM. Hypo-Bank specializes in mortgage lending, and the bank said interest income was lifted by lively demand for building loans.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

## Number of Jobless Slips in France

Reuters

PARIS — French unemployment fell for the first time in four years, the Labor Ministry said Monday, but the figures did not give any conclusive evidence that the trend had been reversed.

June data showed the seasonally adjusted number of people out of work fell by 13,000 from May. Unemployment still stood at 3.3 million, but the jobless rate was listed as 12.6 percent, down from May's record 12.7 percent. The number of unemployed people was 5.4 percent higher than in June 1993.

A ministry spokesman said it was the first real drop in unemployment since July 1990.

## AIRPLANE: Insiders' Pyramid Game Raises Ethical Issues

Continued from Page 9

the game with the money collected from new players. The pyramid then splits in two, and each copilot becomes a pilot on a new "airplane." All the players move up one notch as well, and a scramble for new investors begins.

This summer, in a series of parties that began in Mr. Peterson's Washington home, dozens of lobbyists, congressional staff members, lawyers and other professionals have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars for a seasonal fling at a game that legal analysts and consumer advocates said is risky and might create at least an appearance of conflict of interest.

It's a game that seems designed for Washington's schemers and networkers because it relies on the ability of players who have invested \$1,000 to recruit many more people to do the same thing. By doing so, players move up a chart in an \$8,000 payoff.

But critics said the game raised a range of ethical questions, in part because it involved Capitol Hill staff members and lobbyists, who try to influence policy, working together to recruit players and make big profits quickly.

Although there's nothing to indicate that the game has fostered inappropriate dealings between lobbyists and congressional staff members, ethics specialists said the game created an impression that players could become beholden to one another.

"The ethical nature of this thing is very suspect," said David Saari, a criminal-justice professor at American University. "Outsiders are going to say, 'Why is this money flowing? Why is the Hill involved with the lobbyists?'"

It's unclear how many players or pyramid games there have been in the Washington group. But interviews with players and documents used to chart the game indicate that at least 120 people, and perhaps as many as several hundred, are playing. Organizers like Mr. Peterson and players said there was no way to know how much money had changed hands.

The players and documents indicate that those in the game have included Barry Jackson, chief of staff to Representative John A. Boehner, a Republican from Ohio; Letitia Hoadley-White, an aide to Representative Jerry Lewis, a Republican from California; Richard C. Creighton, a lobbyist and Republican fund-raiser; and Carol Goetz, who until recently was a director for the American Medical Association's political action committee.

Mr. Jackson said he got into the game as a lark, unaware of how it worked or who was involved. He said he decided to join several weeks ago after being asked to play by a friend.

But after one meeting, he said, he lost interest and did not recruit others. He said he had not considered the possibility

that the game might involve lobbyists or present conflict-of-interest problems.

Mr. Creighton, who is president of the American Portland Cement Alliance and last year was deputy chairman of a dinner that raised more than \$5 million for Republican candidates, said he saw nothing wrong with the game.

Miss Goetz declined to comment.

Miss Hoadley-White did not return calls to her office.

In an interview after a Washington Post reporter attended his recruiting pitch in the salon last Monday, Mr. Peterson initially denied having anything to do with the game.

But the next day he described it as "a fun game for people who are adults" and said he had played host to gatherings at the salon and at his home.

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## Reliance in India To Shift Its Focus To Phone Service

By Karl Schoenberger  
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW DELHI — India's biggest private company, Reliance Industries Ltd., says it wants to shift from its core petrochemical business to telecommunications to meet the country's huge demand for telephone service.

At present, would-be customers have to wait as long as five years to get an installation, and when finally installed, the phone may not work.

In a proposal submitted to India's main telephone body, the Department of Telecommunications, Reliance said it would raise money to install 10 million phone lines in the next 10 years.

The Reliance proposal, the most ambitious of more than 20 put to the government, says that the company would, if permitted, clear up nearly 60 percent of the waiting list of 2.5 million users in three years.

U.S. West Inc. and Motorola Inc. have applied to operate telephone systems in parts of the country, and other foreign companies are interested.

Reliance officials said over the weekend that the company was talking with several phone companies for both technology and management input, but it did not disclose any names.

India announced plans in May to end the state monopoly on basic telephone services by allowing private companies to set up networks.

It said the government could not afford the estimated 300 billion rupees (\$9.6 billion) that would be required to meet the pent-up phone demand.

India has 8 million telephones for its 900 million people, mostly in urban centers, making an average of 0.9 telephones for each 100 people.

This compares with ratios of 1.7 in China, 13 in Malaysia, more than 76 in the United States and 89 in Sweden.

More than 20 foreign and domestic private companies are waiting for guidelines on revenue sharing and tariffs that would decide the profitability of networks they want to build.

Several large international telephone companies have applied to the government to invest in its telephone system, some individually and others in collaboration with Indian concerns.

India has yet to decide how much equity it would allow a foreign concern to hold in a joint venture.

Reliance says it will be able to raise the funds needed without seeking government guarantees or concessions.

"We anticipate that, if granted the full-service license we are seeking, we will be actively supported by the international investment community," the proposal said.

"We expect investment flows of not less than \$100 million per year."

Analysts said Reliance raised more than \$500 million through Eurobond issues last year.

## U.S.'s Filipinos Fuel Cash Pipeline

By Karl Schoenberger  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The advertisement boldly states a basic precept among Filipinos in California — people who have both feet firmly planted in a new life but maintain a deep attachment to the old one.

"Your remittance dollar supports more than just your family; it supports a nation," goes the pitch in a recent issue of Philippine News by BP Express Remittance Corp., one of many foreign-exchange services.

Indeed, overseas Filipinos — even naturalized U.S. citizens who have immersed themselves in American culture — say they feel an abiding obligation to send money home to their kin.

The term "remittance dollar" does not refer to major infusions of working capital or big investments in the Manila stock exchange. Rather, it's the collective shower of small cash transfers, generated by Philippine professionals and contract workers who span the world.

Their payments add up to an incredible sum — billions of dollars a year, the largest single source of hard currency for their struggling homeland.

"I still send back a few hundred dollars every month," said Artemio Pagdan, a Pomona, California, physician who emigrated in 1962.

Distinctive among the huddled masses of global economic migration, overseas

Filipinos represent the elite of the labor market. They are generally well-educated and usually accomplished speakers of English.

Filipino women with college degrees serve as maids in Tokyo and Hong Kong. Doctors and engineers find employment in Saudi Arabia. Skilled laborers toil in Kuwait, and Philippine seamen ply the oceans on the world's ships.

Philippine business graduates dominate middle management of several multinational corporations in Southeast Asia, earning wages they could not dream of at home.

Filipinos also make up one of the fastest-growing immigrant groups, accounting for more than one in every five newcomers from Asia since the end of World War II. Filipinos place a close second to Chinese as the largest Asian population in the United States.

Yet, unlike Chinese or Korean residents, Filipinos tend to scatter rather than cluster in ethnic enclaves, quickly assimilating into the American mainstream. They are, in their own words, an invisible minority, poorly organized and underrepresented in public office. But Filipinos stand out at the banks.

The U.S. Philippine community wires home about \$1 billion in cash each year. Filipinos not only support their relatives but also prop up an economy that was looted by the late President Ferdinand E.

Marcos and, until recently, crippled by political turmoil.

The 1990 census counted 1.4 million Filipinos in the United States; unofficial estimates go as high as 2 million.

Sordid stories abound of forced prostitution in Japan, physical abuse by employers in the Middle East and recruitment fraud in Manila.

Despite controversy, no one is complaining about the influx of money. Annual worldwide remittances — through official banking channels as well as illicit cash-courier services — are estimated at between \$2 billion and \$6 billion.

These payments unquestionably are the largest single source of foreign-exchange reserves available to the Philippine government, providing dollars for purchasing strategic imports and making payments on a \$34 billion foreign debt.

"The remittances by overseas Filipinos to their families are considered direct foreign aid, because they do not go through the channels of corruption," said Alex A. Escamado, editor and publisher of Philippine News, which is based in South San Francisco, California, and has a national distribution.

Cash is routinely concealed in the traditional "baitik bayan," or "homecoming," crates shipped by specialized cargo handlers. Expatriates take cash when they make visits or entrust large sums to be carried home by friends.

## Ex-Chief At Elders Faces Court

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

MELBOURNE — A magistrate's court here was told Monday that John Elliott, who once ran Australia's largest brewery, was at the center of \$65 million of sham foreign-exchange payments.

The alleged transactions were made in the late 1980s when Mr. Elliott headed the giant brewing, finance and agricultural group Elders Ltd., the court was told on the first day of a hearing into whether Mr. Elliott should stand trial on charges of defrauding Elders.

Mr. Elliott has denied the allegation. His attorney told the court there was no suggestion his client had made any financial gain from what he said was a legitimate foreign-exchange deal.

Mr. Elliott and the others accused in the action — Peter Scamell, Ken Higgins and Peter Camm, all former Elders executives, and the bankers Michael Woods and Victor Psaltis — admit that the \$65 million dollars was paid, but they say it was part of a legitimate transaction.

The prosecution alleged that the payments were intended to repay the New Zealand company Equinor for help in fending off a takeover bid by the late Robert Holmes & Court in 1986.

The prosecutor, Brian Wolanski, said he would present testimony from Ken Jarrett, former Elders finance director, who has already pleaded guilty.

Mr. Elliott was a major force in corporate takeovers in the 1980s.

## Giordano Expands as Profit Rises

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

HONG KONG — Giordano Holdings Ltd. said Monday its net profit for the first six months jumped 59 percent and that it was taking control of its Chinese affiliate, Tiger Enterprises.

The clothing maker and retailer said it earned a net \$5.3 million Hong Kong dollars (\$11 million) in the six months to June 30, up from \$3.9 million in the 1993 first half as sales increased to 1.27 billion dollars from 1.11 billion.

The company had been losing money through its stake in Tiger, but now the Chinese business has become profitable, said Peter Lau, the chief executive of Giordano. The turnaround has prompted Giordano to increase its stake in Tiger to 51 percent from 20 percent, he said.

Giordano will pay for the stake by waiving its right to repayment of a 30.4 million dollar loan it made to Tiger, Mr. Lau said.

Giordano made the loan to Tiger as part of a

start-up arrangement in 1992 along with an initial investment of 200,000 dollars for its 20 percent stake. Under the start-up arrangement, Giordano had the option to buy a further 31 percent from Jimmy Lai, who founded Giordano and Tiger, by July 1993.

Mr. Lau will continue to hold a 49 percent stake after Giordano exercises its option and he will remain chief executive at Tiger, Mr. Lau said.

Shareholders greeted the developments by sending Giordano's shares up 11 cents, to 4.41 dollars. "This is positive," said Abbott Lawrence, analyst at James Capel Asia. "China is so huge a market that no one wants to pass it up."

Mr. Lau said he expected Tiger to turn "a respectable profit" this year. He said the company's turnaround from unprofitability was accomplished by slashing its work force to 500 from about 1,000 and reducing its overhead costs.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

## India Imposes Fines On 10 Foreign Banks

By Sanjoy Hazarika  
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — The central bank of India has ordered fines of \$42 million against 10 foreign banks, including Citibank, Bank of America, American Express Bank Ltd. and Standard Chartered Bank, accusing them of involvement in a massive case of misrepresentation in 1991-92.

Both Indian and foreign banks were accused of misreporting billions of dollars in 1991 and 1992 and illegally diverting government bonds to make funds available to selected stockbrokers for quick speculation and to feed a stock boom.

A Reserve Bank official said the fines, which were made public last week, were for evading cash reserve requirements.

A spokeswoman for the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay, the country's commercial capital, said 20 banks, the balance of them Indian-controlled, had been ordered to respond to the proposed fines. The largest fine was imposed on Citibank, which has been told to pay \$16.1 million.

Kenneth D. Campbell, a vice president in the corporate affairs division of Citibank in New York, said, "Since our portfolio management business during the 1991-92 period was relatively large, it was expected that the size of the refunds requested by the RBI, based on the formula chosen, might be greater than for other participants."

Ravi Bhatia, a vice president for Citibank in India, said that bank had not been "involved in the main elements" of the \$1.5 billion scandal.

The Indian and foreign banks have been discussing ways of reducing the penalties but would not comment on details of their plans. Standard Chartered said it would "certainly be taking this opportunity to give the Reserve Bank of India a very full response." The newspaper Business Standard said the Reserve Bank had ordered Standard Chartered to pay nearly \$10.2 million.

Sharon Tucker, vice president of corporate communications at Bank of America in New York, said, "We did not participate in any fraudulent practices or any practices that resulted in any losses to our customers or that contributed to the problems experienced in the market."

## Prices Are Heading Higher For Japanese Memory Chips

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

TOKYO — Three leading Japanese semiconductor makers said Monday they planned to raise prices for memory chips used in personal computers.

Toshiba Corp., NEC Corp. and Fujitsu Ltd. said they were negotiating with customers on price rises of 3 percent to 5 percent, to take effect in September and October.

Japanese chip makers last year raised export prices for four-megabit dynamic random access memory, or D-RAM, chips to about \$13 from \$10 to capitalize on strong demand.

NEC said that starting in September it would ask its large-lot foreign customers to help "make up for" the company's loss stemming from the dollar's plunge against the yen. The company did not say how much prices would be raised.

A Toshiba spokeswoman

## Japan's Vehicle Sales Rose in July

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

TOKYO — Motor vehicle sales rose in July, marking the second straight month of year-to-year increases after 14 months of decline, the Japan Automobile Dealers Association said Monday.

Overall vehicle sales rose 2.4 percent in July from a year earlier, with car sales rising 1.5 percent, to 346,127 units, and truck sales rising 4.6 percent, to 149,226 units.

"Income-tax cuts and summer bonus payments contributed to the increase," an association official said, adding that the car market was now "poised for recovery, as many economic indicators signal brighter prospects."

The data showed consumers were starting to spend more and that bigger vehicles were gaining popularity.

Sales of big cars with an engine displacement of more than 2,000 cubic centimeters rose 4.1 percent, to 63,703 units, the fifth consecutive increase. Sales of smaller cars edged up 0.9 percent, the first gain in 16 months.

But vehicle sales for the six months to June were down 3 percent from a year earlier at 2,967,479 units, the association said.

In other economic news, the Finance Min-

istry said Japan's foreign-currency reserves hit a record high for the fifth month in a row.

While the government would not specify a reason for the increase, reserves have been growing as the yen has strengthened, reflecting the Bank of Japan's purchases of dollars to try to slow the yen's rise, economists said.

"The Bank of Japan is having to step up its dollar buying, and it will continue to do that until the dollar levels off," said Michael Lockrow, an economist at UBS Securities.

Compared with past months, the increase was small. Foreign-exchange reserves rose \$2.25 billion from June, to \$113.72 billion.

But after the collapse of trade talks between the United States and Japan over the weekend, economists predicted that Japan's dollar reserves would climb faster in August.

Also on Monday, the Bank of Japan said the average lending rate for commercial bank loans fell 0.083 of a percentage point in June from May, to 3.469 percent.

The average contracted interest rate on loans and discounts outstanding extended by Japan's 11 major commercial banks, or city banks, was down 0.031 point in June from May, to 3.894 percent.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

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Appears  
on Page 8

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140/145/150/160/170/180/190/200/210/220/230/240/250/260/270/280/290/300/310/320/330/340/350/360/370/380/390/400/410/420/430/440/450/460/470/480/490/500/510/520/530/540/550/560/570/580/590/600/610/620/630/640/650/660/670/680/690/700/710/720/730/740/750/760/770/780/790/800/810/820/830/840/850/860/870/880/890/900/910/920/930/940/950/960/970/980/990/1000/1010/1020/1030/1040/1050/1060/1070/1080/1090/1100/1110/1120/1130/1140/1150/1160/1170/1180/1190/1200/1210/1220/1230/1240/1250/1260/1270/1280/1290/1300/1310/1320/1330/1340/1350/1360/1370/1380/1390/1400/1410/1420/1430/1440/1450/1460/1470/1480/1490/1500/1510/1520/1530/1540/1550/1560/1570/1580/1590/1600/1610/1620/1630/1640/1650/1660/1670/1680/1690/1700/1710/1720/1730/1740/1750/1760/1770/1780/1790/1800/1810/1820/1830/1840/1850/1860/1870/1880/1890/1900/1910/1920/1930/1940/1950/1960/1970/1980/1990/2000/2010/2020/2030/2040/2050/2060/2070/2080/2090/2100/2110/2120/2130/2140/2150/2160/2170/2180/2190/2200/2210/2220/2230/2240/2250/2260/2270/2280/2290/2300/2310/2320/2330/2340/2350/2360/2370/2380/2390/2400/2410/2420/2430/2440/2450/2460/2470/2480/2490/2500/2510/2520/2530/2540/2550/2560/2570/2580/2590/2600/2610/2620/2630/2640/2650/2660/2670/2680/2690/2700/2710/2720/2730/2740/2750/2760/2770/2780/2790/2800/2810/2820/2830/2840/2850/2860/2870/2880/2890/2900/2910/2920/2930/2940/2950/2960/2970/2980/2990/3000/3010/3020/3030/3040/3050/3060/3070/3080/3090/3100/3110/3120/3130/3140/3150/3160/3170/3180/3190/3200/3210/3220/3230/3240/3250/3260/3270/3280/3290/3300/3310/3320/3330/3340/3350/3360/3370/3380/3390/3400/3410/3420/3430/3440/3450/3460/3470/3480/3490/3500/3510/3520/3530/3540/3550/3560/3570/3580/3590/3600/3610/3620/3630/3640/3650/3660/3670/3680/3690/3700/3710/3720/3730/3740/3750/3760/3770/3780/3790/3800/3810/3820/3830/3840/3850/3860/3870/3880/3890/3900/3910/3920/3930/3940/3950/3960/3970/3980/3990/4000/4010/4020/4030/4040/4050/4060/4070/4080/4090/4100/4110/4120/4130/4140/4150/4160/4170/4180/4190/4200/4210/4220/4230/4240/4250/4260/4270/4280/4290/4300/4310/4320/4330/4340/4350/4360/4370/4380/4390/4400/4410/4420/4430/4440/4450/4460/4470/4480/4490/4500/4510/4520/4530/4540/4550/4560/4570/4580/4590/4600/4610/4620/4630/4640/4650/4660/4670/4680/4690/4700/4710/4720/4730/4740/4750/4760/4770/4780/4790/4800/4810/4820/4830/4840/4850/4860/4870/4880/4890/4900/4910/4920/4930/4940/4950/4960/4970/4980/4990/5000/5010/5020/5030/5040



**Monday's 4 p.m.**  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

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1984 High Low Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	52 Wk High	Low	Last Crt
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Year	12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio	High	Low	Latest
1987	180 170	1.00	5.56	15.0	1.0	200	160	175
1988	175 165	1.00	5.71	14.3	1.0	190	150	165
1989	170 160	1.00	5.88	13.8	1.0	185	145	160
1990	165 155	1.00	6.06	13.3	1.0	180	140	155
1991	160 150	1.00	6.25	12.8	1.0	175	135	150
1992	155 145	1.00	6.45	12.3	1.0	170	130	145
1993	150 140	1.00	6.67	11.8	1.0	165	125	140
1994	145 135	1.00	6.90	11.3	1.0	160	120	135
1995	140 130	1.00	7.14	10.8	1.0	155	115	130
1996	135 125	1.00	7.39	10.3	1.0	150	110	125
1997	130 120	1.00	7.69	9.8	1.0	145	105	120
1998	125 115	1.00	8.00	9.3	1.0	140	100	115
1999	120 110	1.00	8.33	8.8	1.0	135	95	110
2000	115 105	1.00	8.69	8.3	1.0	130	90	105
2001	110 100	1.00	9.09	7.8	1.0	125	85	100
2002	105 95	1.00	9.52	7.3	1.0	120	80	95
2003	100 90	1.00	10.00	6.8	1.0	115	75	90
2004	95 85	1.00	10.53	6.3	1.0	110	70	85
2005	90 80	1.00	11.11	5.8	1.0	105	65	80
2006	85 75	1.00	11.76	5.3	1.0	100	60	75
2007	80 70	1.00	12.50	4.8	1.0	95	55	70
2008	75 65	1.00	13.33	4.3	1.0	90	50	65
2009	70 60	1.00	14.29	3.8	1.0	85	45	60
2010	65 55	1.00	15.38	3.3	1.0	80	40	55
2011	60 50	1.00	16.67	2.8	1.0	75	35	50
2012	55 45	1.00	18.18	2.3	1.0	70	30	45
2013	50 40	1.00	20.00	1.8	1.0	65	25	40
2014	45 35	1.00	22.22	1.3	1.0	60	20	35
2015	40 30	1.00	25.00	0.8	1.0	55	15	30
2016	35 25	1.00	28.57	0.5	1.0	50	10	25
2017	30 20	1.00	33.33	0.3	1.0	45	5	20
2018	25 15	1.00	40.00	0.2	1.0	40	0	15
2019	20 10	1.00	50.00	0.1	1.0	35	0	10
2020	15 5	1.00	75.00	0.0	1.0	30	0	5
2021	10 0	1.00	150.00	0.0	1.0	25	0	0
2022	5 0	1.00	300.00	0.0	1.0	20	0	0
2023	0 0	1.00	600.00	0.0	1.0	15	0	0
2024	0 0	1.00	1200.00	0.0	1.0	10	0	0
2025	0 0	1.00	2400.00	0.0	1.0	5	0	0
2026	0 0	1.00	4800.00			0	0	0
2027	0 0	1.00	9600.00			0	0	0
2028	0 0	1.00	19200.00			0	0	0
2029	0 0	1.00	38400.00			0	0	0
2030	0 0	1.00	76800.00			0	0	0
2031	0 0	1.00	153600.00			0	0	0
2032	0 0	1.00	307200.00			0	0	0
2033	0 0	1.00	614400.00			0	0	0
2034	0 0	1.00	1228800.00			0	0	0
2035	0 0	1.00	2457600.00			0	0	0
2036	0 0	1.00	4915200.00			0	0	0

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**Monday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]



**Aug. 1, 1984**

o Universal Fund	31	118.07	w Convert. Fd Int'l R Certs	79.95
o Yen Bond Selection	5	1185.50	w Energy Fd	138.08
<b>TEMPLETON GLOBAL STRATEGY SICAV</b>			m Core Drill Com	627.78
o Global Growth	5	13.27	m CRA Futures Fund Ltd	
o D.M. Global Growth	DM	14.02	w Growth Asset Mgmt Ltd	497.21
o Smaller Companies	5	13.08	w Crosby Int'l N.V.	111.12

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## SPORTS

## Chisox Sink Mariners, Widen Lead

The Associated Press  
The Chicago White Sox prepared for the looming strike by packing and winning.  
The AL Central leaders opened a two-game lead over the Cleveland Indians with an 8-1 victory Sunday over the Seattle Mariners in Comiskey Park.  
Lance Johnson hit his first grand slam in the major leagues and Wilson Alvarez held the

## AL ROUNDUP

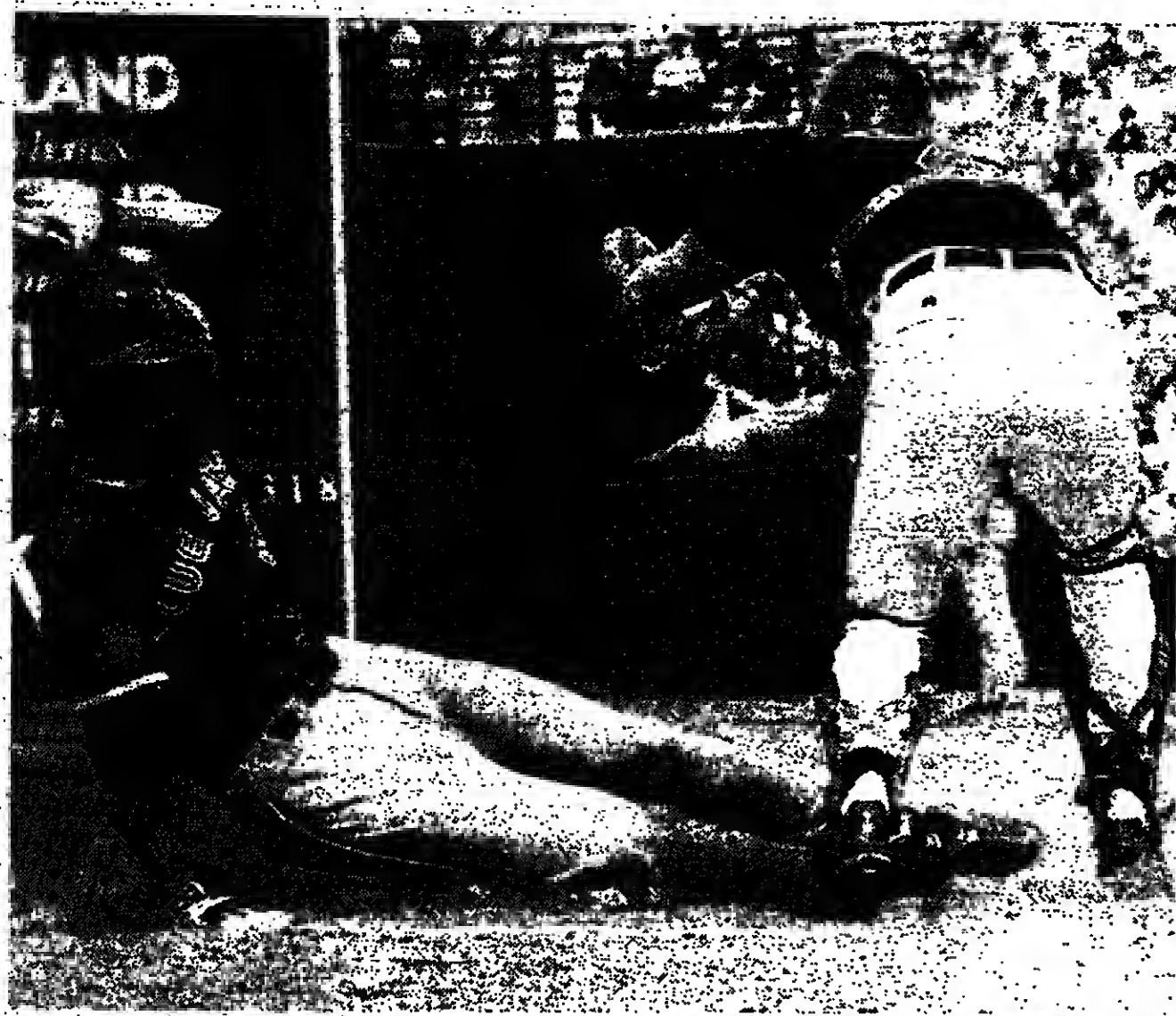
Mariners to four hits in eight innings.  
The game was Chicago's final one at home before the Aug. 12 strike deadline set by the players' association. The White Sox began a nine-game swing through the west with a game in Texas on Tuesday, so the players packed their belongings in boxes before the game.

"I just hope they fix this thing," Alvarez said. "I was thinking this might be the last game in Comiskey and I have to do good."

If the players are ready for a strike, the fans don't seem to be. A crowd of 42,507 attended Sunday's game, pushing the series total to 126,025, the largest three-game crowd since the new Comiskey Park opened in 1991.

Alvarez gave up a first-inning run on Felix Fermin's single and Jay Buhner's RBI double, then quieted the Mariners.

Jim Converse, meanwhile, held the White Sox to a first-inning single and one run through five innings.  
In the sixth, however, Tim Lincecum drew a one-out walk and Frank Thomas singled. Julio Franco struck out but Converse threw a wild pitch that moved the runners up, then intentionally walked Robin Ventura before Warren Newson walked on a 3-2 pitch to make it 2-1. John-



Toronto's John Olerud, having homered and tripled, scored on an error as Baltimore continued to slide out of contention.

son followed with a line-drive homer to right.  
"We caught a break in one inning and blew it open," said Johnson. "It's good the Yankees are doing a number on the Indians."  
Royals 9, Twins 5: Kansas City, playing at home, won its ninth straight by collecting 16 hits against Minnesota. The Royals got three doubles during a four-run second inning to extend their longest winning streak since August 1989.  
Vince Coleman, Bob Hame-

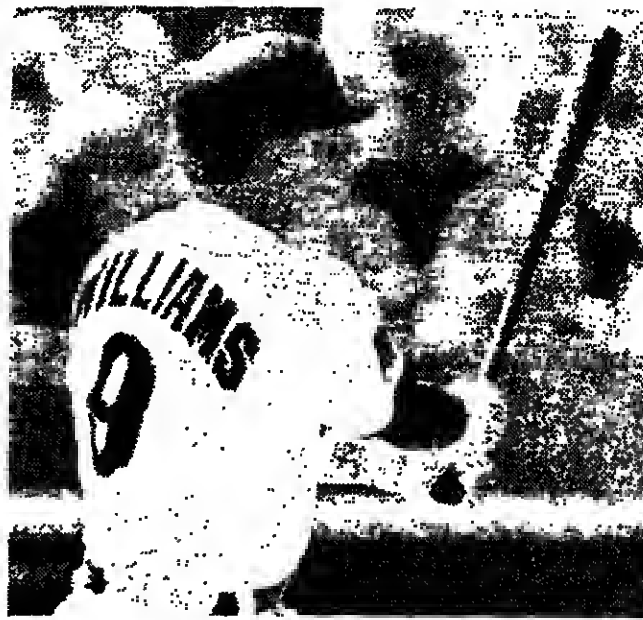
lin and David Howard each drove in two runs for Kansas City.  
Blue Jays 6, Orioles 4: John Olerud homered and tripled as visiting Toronto built a five-run lead and held on to beat Baltimore, which fell a season-high eight games behind New York in the East.  
Olerud hit a two-run shot in a four-run second against Ben McDonald, while Jeffrey Hammonds had three hits and Mark McLemore drove in two runs for the Orioles, whose short-

stop, Cal Ripken, played in his 1,999th consecutive game.  
Angels 4, Rangers 3: Rookie Garret Anderson's first major league RBI broke a sixth-inning tie as visiting California beat Texas.  
Anderson, who went 2-for-4 in only his fourth major-league game, slapped a two-out single off Kevin Brown to drive in J. T. Snow and allow the Angels to regain the lead they had squandered the previous inning.  
Tigers 5, Athletics 4: Junior Felix's two-run double capped

a three-run comeback in the seventh as Detroit edged visiting Oakland.  
In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions:  
Yankees 4, Indians 1: Jimmy Key became the majors' first 16-game winner with eight shutout innings as New York, playing at home, won its 11th straight over the Cleveland.  
Brewers 5, Red Sox 2: Five pitchers for visiting Milwaukee combined on a seven-inning Boston while the Brewers benefited from 13 walks.

## Williams Hits Nos. 39, 40 As Giants Swat Rockies

The Associated Press  
Matt Williams could not quite match the feat of Babe Ruth and Jimmie Foxx. But he did top Willie Mays, Johnny Bench, Willie Stargell and Mike Schmidt.  
With his fifth multibomber game of the season, Williams topped his major league-leading total to 40 as the San Francisco Giants beat the visiting Colorado Rockies, 9-4, on Sunday.  
"He's hitting the ball all over



Matt Williams watched home run 39 depart in the fourth.

## NL ROUNDUP

the place and driving in runs when they're needed," said teammate Barry Bonds, who hit his 32d homer.

Williams, who drove in five runs and increased his RBI total to 95, is the fastest to 40 homers since Reggie Jackson in 1969. He easily topped the previous NL record of homers through July, shared by Mays, Bench, Stargell and Schmidt. He fell one short of the big league record shared by Ruth and Foxx.

"It's nice, but the important thing is to contribute to us winning," Williams said in a statement issued by the team after he quickly left the clubhouse.

Williams hit an RBI single in the first, then drove in the go-ahead run with a long, three-run drive to left in the fourth inning and hit an even longer homer with the bases empty in the fifth.

"We tried to keep the balls down to Williams and stay ahead on the count," said the Rockies' pitching coach, Larry Beane. "We feel our book on them is good, but the execution of the book is not good."

Darryl Strawberry also homered, while rookie right-hander William VanLandingham, now 7-1, won his fourth consecutive start.  
Expos 13, Marlins 4: Marquis

Grisson went 4-for-5 with a homer and scored after eluding a rundown as Montreal swept three in Miami.

Sean Berry and Cliff Floyd also homered for the Expos, who have won 11 of 12 and lead Atlanta by 3½ games in the NL East. Florida concluded an 0-6 homestand, the worst in franchise history.

Reds 2, Padres 1: Bret Boone's RBI ground out with the bases loaded in the 10th enabled Cincinnati to win its third straight in San Diego and open a 2½-game lead over Houston in the NL Central.

Newly acquired Brian Hunter homered for the second straight game.

Pedro Martinez walked five of the nine batters he faced, with three walks loading the bases in the 10th.

Dodgers 7, Astros 1: Tim Lincecum drove in two runs and

Delino DeShields sparked a four-run sixth with an RBI single as Los Angeles won at home.

Jeff Bagwell hit his 36th homer for Houston.

Cubs 9, Cardinals 7: Frank Castillo, just called up from the minors, won for the first time in a year and a day as Chicago gave him a six-run lead in the first at St. Louis. The Cardinals have lost six of seven.

In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions:

Braves 9, Phillies 5: Jeff Blauser had three hits, scored twice and drove in the go-ahead run as host Atlanta rallied from a 5-2 deficit.

Mets 6, Pirates 4: New York's Jeremy Burnitz singled in the go-ahead run in a four-run ninth after Mike Dyer, who came on to preserve a 4-2 lead, retired only one of the eight batters he faced in Pittsburgh.

## Chisox's Reinsdorf, Sounding Dovish, Calls Present Pact All Right

By Murray Chass  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For an owner who usually sounds and acts like a hard-liner, it was a remarkable admission.

With players prepared to strike Aug. 12 if they don't have a new labor agreement, Jerry Reinsdorf of the Chicago White Sox said he was prepared to continue playing baseball under the existing economic system.

But he cautioned that he is in the minority among the owners, so his position cannot be viewed as potentially instrumental in averting a strike.

Throughout negotiations with the players union, Richard Ravitch, the owners' chief labor executive, has emphasized that the clubs need a new economic system that would give them "cost certainty."

He has proposed a salary cap as a way of achieving that end, but the players have rejected it, saying they prefer the existing system.

Reinsdorf, who often is seen as a hard-liner, said Sunday he doesn't want a strike to interrupt and possibly end the season, explaining that whatever the White Sox would save with a salary cap they would lose in the owners' new revenue-sharing formula.

"I have nothing to gain by a work stoppage," he said by telephone from his suite at Comiskey Park during the White Sox game with the Seattle Mariners. "I can survive under the system. I don't like it, but I can survive. We're a big market, and we have a good ballpark and a good lease."

"I can't speak for anybody else, but I would surmise there are a handful of teams in the position we are, making some money, and can survive under the system. Obviously, it's not in their interest to have a work stoppage."

If anyone had been looking for signals in the plodding negotiations, the radar would have latched instantly onto those comments. If Reinsdorf, who in the past has talked of taking a strike for a year or two if necessary, was saying that he and others could live without change, could a settlement be far behind?

But then he expressed the

"But," he said, "there's a whole bunch of other teams that can't or don't think they can survive under the current system, so there's no chance that our side would accept it. Since you have 19 teams losing money, they're not going to accept the current system. I don't

think there are any of the 19 that are willing to live with the current system."

Fifteen clubs would have to vote for a new agreement for it to take effect, and Reinsdorf said he does not think there are 15 clubs that would vote for the existing system. The problem would be compounded once a strike started, he noted, because the owners then would need 21 votes, or three-fourths, to approve a settlement.

"That's what Don should focus on," Reinsdorf said, referring to Donald Fehr, the head of the union. "Before a strike, it takes 15 votes; after a strike, it takes 21 votes."

That juncture would be a critical time for his own position, Reinsdorf said.

"Once a strike starts, I lose money," he said. "We'll lose \$25 million the first week. We have seven home games, and we've sold 250,000 tickets. If a strike occurs and I start to lose money, then I become a hawk because I have to get enough out of the deal to make my investment worthwhile."

For the moment, though, Reinsdorf said, he remains a dove. That's something no one has ever accused him of being.

Ted Turner, the owner of the Atlanta Braves, said Monday that it looks like a strike will wipe out the rest of the season, and he urged President Bill Clinton to order government arbitration of the dispute. The Associated Press reported.

"It looks like there's going to be a strike," Turner said in St. Petersburg, where he is attending the Goodwill Games. "And I really think if there's going to be one, it'll be a long one. We're going to lose the World Series this year."

He added, "The players are tough as a keg of nails. The owners are pretty tough, too. I hope that somehow there will be a compromise, but they're sure far apart, aren't they?"

Turner said the dispute should go to arbitration before it's too late.

"You mark my words," he said. "If a strike occurs, sometime over the winter or next spring, Clinton will have to step in, and there will have to be government arbitration. Why not do it now, if you're going to do it then?"

"As an owner, I might get slapped on the knuckles by even suggesting that, because we hate arbitration and the players like it. That particular arbitration — salary arbitration — and arbitration of the basic dispute, is a different matter. I don't see either side giving in once it happens."



Phil Rizzuto (left), with Rollie Fingers chortling behind, talked — and talked; Steve Carlton said being elected by the press was "like Rush Limbaugh being voted in by the Clintons."

## Holy Cow! Scooter Rizzuto Talks Himself Into Hall of Fame

By Ira Berkow  
New York Times Service

COOPERSTOWN, N.Y. — Somewhere in his acceptance speech into the Baseball Hall of Fame on a hot day behind a school beside a cornfield, like something out of "The Field of Dreams," and with who knows how many thousands of people, because a lot were sitting, many were standing and many others lolled on the hilly grass, somewhere in that speech Phil Rizzuto, speaking without notes and without what sometimes seemed a semblance of rhyme or reason — not that anybody in the loving, laughing audience seemed to care, least of all the Scooter himself, who in his inimitable and wondrous digressions and ramblings actually began with "Holy cow!" since it took him 38 years after the end of his baseball career in 1956 to finally make the Hall of Fame.

Anyway, somewhere in the speech he told about leaving his home in Brooklyn, New York, for the first time when he was 19 years old and going to play shortstop in the minor-league town of Bassett, Virginia, and he was on a train with no sleeper, and he got his first taste of Southern fried chicken, and it was great, and it was also the first time that he ever ate —

"Hey, White, what's that stuff that looks like oatmeal?" — and Bill White, his onetime announcing partner on Yankee broadcasts, whose first name, like all the Scooter's partners, he never seemed to learn, even though he knows the first and last names of a lot of the birthday celebrants he forever is announcing and the owners of his favorite restaurants, even though, as he admits, he often talks about them rather than the score or the game, but after

38 years of announcing games and after a 13-year playing career with championship Yankee teams few seem to care about this either, well, White was in the audience and stood up and said, "Grits."

"Grits!" announced Rizzuto. "That's right. And I didn't know what to do with them, so I stuffed it in my pocket."

There isn't enough space here to get into Rizzuto's whole recitation of being raised in Brooklyn and his family that means so much to him, especially his wife, Cora, and his baseball career or his time in the navy during World War II when he even got seasick on the ferry from New Jersey to Virginia, and people said, "He's going to protect us?" and how he said he starts stories at the end and goes back to the beginning and winds up in the middle, but he paid tribute to many, including two he was inducted into the Hall of Fame with, Leo Durocher and Steve Carlton, and told a story of Durocher being a great bench jockey as well as a great manager and when he popped a ball straight up and the catcher caught it in a World Series against the Dodgers, Durocher bellowed, "That's a home run in an elevator shaft!"

And Carlton, sitting right behind him on the dais with some 30 Hall of Famers, threw back his head and laughed, old Stone Face and old Mum Mouth to the reporters, even though they voted him into the hall on the first ballot and he did thank them for it, but Lefty to the ballplayers who loved him if he was their teammate and hated him if they had to face his wicked slider and fadeaway fastball said that everything seems to come in cycles.

It was at Cooperstown in an

exhibition game during induction week in 1966 that Carlton was called up to the St. Louis Cardinals after having been sent down to the minors to pitch on that day to the Minnesota Twins, and he struck out 10 batters in seven innings and went on from there to strike out more batters than anyone in baseball history outside of Nolan Ryan and also performed the amazing feat in 1972 of winning 27 games for the Philadelphia Phillies, a former, last place team that won just 59 games altogether that season, and he also said another old Phillie Phanatic should be in the Hall of Fame. And should.

But — where were we? — oh, yes, Carlton said that he didn't talk to the news media because he needed to focus on pitching and couldn't be distracted, something Rizzuto never minded, and after about 20 minutes of his 30-minute confabulation, Rizzuto said that if his voice held up — it was getting hoarse, and he was also embarked on combat with a few flies at the podium — that he could talk for a long time and if anybody wanted to leave they could, and Yogi Berra and Johnny Bench, laughing like everyone else, got up and started to walk out, and Rizzuto explained, "They took so many balls in the mask."

Someone in the crowd asked

whose birthday it was, and Rizzuto, looking natty in his blue blazer and silver hair, mentioned Ruby Sabatino, "who is getting along in age," he said, and was a little under the weather and couldn't make it up to Cooperstown and, oh, the canolis, the canolis came last night — a day without canolis is like a day without sunshine!

And then he said that this was the last part, and he had written something down and adjusted his glasses and said he can't read it and doesn't want to start crying, though he knows it's O.K. in a situation like this — just before him was the actress Laraine Day accepting for her late husband Durocher, of-

ten a bad actor on the ball field, and beside her their son, Chris, who broke down when he said it was unfortunate that his dad couldn't be here for this honor but felt "my father stands here with us because he got time off today for good behavior."

Rizzuto was able to read now, gravel-voiced and emotional, and said: "I had the most wonderful lifetime any man can possibly have. And I thank you for this wonderful game they call baseball."

And everyone understood this perfectly, and laughed between tears, or cried between laughter, or just stood and cheered. Baseball was never better.

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## POSTCARD

## Romance by the Book

By Paula Span  
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — When you come right down to it, the Romance Writers of America's annual conference isn't very romantic. All the swooning and sighing is reserved for the sultry paperback covers.

Among the 1,720 members in attendance at the conference here — most of them women who write in spare rooms and on kitchen tables and have yet to sell a manuscript — the real passion was to get published. The most cherished fantasy is signing an author's contract.

"Nothing can match it," promised the keynote speaker, Nora Roberts, who, with 27 million copies of more than 100 titles in print, should know. "Not even really great sex."

Often the fantasy begins the way it did for Wendy Hilton-Jones, a State Department staffer from Vienna, Virginia, who first began reading romances when "Sweet Savage Love" got passed around her college dorm. "You think, 'I can write as well as that,'" said Hilton-Jones.

So the fantasizers came to the RWA convention to meet pub-

lished writers who dispense pointers, and editors and agents who can put them in print. "It's about the business of romance," said Hilton-Jones.

Romances now account for close to half of all popular fiction sold. With \$750 million in annual sales in the United States, the genre has thrived unabated through women's liberation, upheaval in the publishing industry, economic downturn and the VCR.

Novice authors rarely strike it rich — advances for the previously unpublished run from \$3,000 to \$5,000. But there beckons the "mainstream" success of writers such as Roberts, Sandra Brown and Catherine Coulter, whose hardcovers appear on national best-seller lists.

It's become a tough game to break into. "We have so many titles in production and under contract that we could publish into 1997 without buying another book," a Bantam editor advised 200 rapid note-takers at a workshop.

Still, 700 or so of this year's conventioners have published romances, and every year several more acquire the coveted pink satin ribbon attached to their RWA nametags that indicates a first sale.

There probably were 8 million stories here, love stories that were at least 60,000 words in length, featured likable heroes and heroines with strong libidos, and delivered unshakably happy endings.

At the "Five-Minute Sales Pitch" workshop, the author Debra Dixon explained how to commit the elements of romances to index cards labeled "hero," "heroine," "internal conflict." They are useful for editing editors and agents.

Understandably, the 236 agents and editors at the convention also became a bit jumpy. "I look forward to it with real excitement and total trepidation," said Silhouette's senior editor, Lucia Macro.

Art Buchwald is on vacation.

By Alex Witchel  
New York Times Service

DALLAS — Their front door is made of steel now. "If we stand in front of it, we won't get hit," Norma McCorvey says. "We put it in after they shot the house up in 1989. They shot up the car, too. Did you see that blue car out front? We call it the Roe-mobile."

Why would anyone want to shoot McCorvey? She's certainly no Mafia princess. She's a cleaning woman. But since 1973 she has also been Jane Roe, the plaintiff in the landmark Roe v. Wade case, which established the constitutional right to abortion. And around these parts, that hasn't made her too popular since she publicly acknowledged being Jane Roe in 1980.

"I go shopping to Tom Thumh," she says, sitting at her dining room table, "and I am accosted by anti-choice people. Men come up to me in frozen foods and say, 'You're responsible for babies being killed.' Some people run into my basket with theirs." McCorvey, 46, has written her life story, with Andy Meisler, in "I Am Roe: My Life, Roe v. Wade and Freedom of Choice" (HarperCollins), which besides telling its own rough tale, documents the making of the most unlikely role model in the history of the women's movement.

Her grandmother was a prostitute and fortune teller. Her father was a television repairman, her mother an alcoholic. Part Cajun, part Cherokee Indian, and raised as a Jehovah's Witness, Norma Leah Nelson was 10 when she took money from the gas station where she worked to run away from home.

After that her education came from reform schools until the ninth grade. By the time she was 15 she had been sexually assaulted by a nun and a male relative of her mother's. At 16 she married an itinerant steelworker, Woody McCorvey, who, she says, beat her. She left him and returned to her mother's house in Dallas with plans to raise her unborn child alone.

But after her daughter, Melissa, was born and McCorvey confided in her mother that her sexual preference was for women, she says her mother kidnapped Melissa, banished McCorvey from the house and raised her granddaughter herself. McCorvey writes that when she was drunk, her mother tricked her into signing adoption papers, giving away custody.



Norma McCorvey, right, and her partner, Connie Gonzalez.

What followed were years of alcohol and drug abuse. After an affair resulted in a second pregnancy, when she was 19, she gave the baby up for adoption. (Abortion was illegal in Texas in the late 1960s, and she had no money to go elsewhere.)

By the time she had another affair and was pregnant with her third child, which became the Roe baby, she was 21. "I never considered myself a lesbian then," she recalls. "I only ever slept with four or five men, but I got pregnant with three of them."

It was then that she met Sarah Weddington and Linda Coffee, the lawyers who would take the Roe case all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court. Her rocky relationship with Weddington remains a sore point.

Connie Gonzalez, who has been McCorvey's partner for the last 21 years, is 63. Her hands look strong, and though she says little, there is a

jez caught McCorvey shoplifting groceries from a store where she worked. (She let her keep them.)

She remembers when McCorvey finally told her she was Jane Roe. "She picked up the newspaper, twiddling her thumbs real nervous. And she told me about the Supreme Court decision. And I said, 'That's fantastic.' And she said, 'But you're a Catholic.' And I said, 'So what? I feel a woman's got the right to choose.' And she said, 'Well, I'm Jane Roe.' And I said, 'Yeah, and I'm the Pope.'"

"I said, 'I'm not mad at you. I'm proud as hell of you.'"

McCorvey has returned. "I was held up here for 14 years," she says, recalling her fear that abortion opponents would try to kill her. After the 1989 shooting she went to northern California for a year on her own.

"When I left, the TV movie 'Roe v. Wade' had just come out and we were at sorts with each other, scared to death from the gunshots," McCorvey says.

"In 1989 I quit drinking and taking drugs, and in California I worked as a speaker."

Which leads the conversation back to her mother, whom she last saw in February. Her parents are divorced and both live in Dallas.

"I wanted her to like me," she says. Not only is her mother against abortion, McCorvey notes, but so is Melissa, who is now 29 and married. Since she is apparently trying to foster this relationship, she doesn't say more.

Family aside, how about Weddington? What's the problem, exactly?

"Sarah sat right across the table from me at Columbo's pizza parlor, and I didn't know until two years ago that she had had an abortion herself," she says. "When I told her then how desperately I needed one, she could have told me where to go for it. But she wouldn't because she needed me to be pregnant for her case."

A call to Weddington's law office in Austin, Texas, was returned with a message that the lawyer would be unavailable for comment.

"You ask me why I hid away in this house for 14 years," McCorvey said. "People said they wanted to kill Jane Roe. You live with something like that. I had a problem and didn't know how to resolve it. I think I have now. I was just late in getting there."

## PEOPLE

## Presley Confirms Marriage to Jackson

Lisa Marie Presley, 26, daughter of Elvis Presley, has announced she married pop superstar Michael Jackson, 35, in a secret ceremony outside the United States 11 weeks ago (the Dominican Republic, according to reports). The statement was issued by Jackson's production company, MJJ Productions. Lisa Marie said, "My married name is Mrs. Lisa Marie Presley-Jackson." Jackson's publicist, Lee Solters, who had previously adamantly denied that the couple were married, refused to comment. The status of her marriage with musician Danny Keough, the father of her two young children, was not immediately explained. She filed divorce papers this spring, but it wasn't known whether a divorce had become final. Elvis Presley died in 1977.

Madonna has opened her heart to Norman Macdonald about the life of a pop star — and the picture she paints is one of "unbelievable loneliness." After her divorce, she said in an interview in Esquire magazine, "You sit there and you go 'There is something wrong with this picture,' because now you feel the most loneliness. You can't go out because you are too famous to go out without everyone following you and 20 bodyguards, so you sit in your room while everyone else is having fun being anonymous." But life isn't all bad. "I guess I could do worse," she said. "Poor Princess Diana!"

It doesn't look as if Don Johnson and Michele Griffith will get back together, according to the publicist Elliot Mintz. "They live in separate houses," Mintz said in TV Guide, "they don't talk to each other, they're represented by legal counsel, and they're sharing time with their children independently."

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Pages B & 13

## WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

## Europe

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF
Algeria	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Amsterdam	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Athens	26/28	16/21	c	26/28	16/21	c
Berlin	21/28	22/23	c	21/28	22/23	c
Birmingham	20/24	22/23	c	20/24	22/23	c
Bombay	29/35	26/28	c	29/35	26/28	c
Buenos Aires	27/28	17/22	c	27/28	17/22	c
Calcutta	29/35	26/28	c	29/35	26/28	c
Cairo	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Cardiff	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Chennai	29/35	26/28	c	29/35	26/28	c
Copenhagen	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Dallas	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Edinburgh	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Frankfurt	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Geneva	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Helsinki	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
London	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Madrid	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Moscow	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Mumbai	29/35	26/28	c	29/35	26/28	c
Osaka	29/35	26/28	c	29/35	26/28	c
Paris	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Perth	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Rangoon	29/35	26/28	c	29/35	26/28	c
Seoul	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Singapore	29/35	26/28	c	29/35	26/28	c
Tokyo	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Yokohama	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c

## North America

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF
Alaska	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Arizona	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
California	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Colorado	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Connecticut	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Delaware	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
District of Columbia	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Florida	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Georgia	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Hawaii	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Idaho	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Illinois	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Indiana	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Iowa	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Kansas	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Kentucky	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Louisiana	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Maine	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Maryland	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Massachusetts	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Michigan	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Minnesota	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Mississippi	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Missouri	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Montana	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Nebraska	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Nevada	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
New Hampshire	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
New Jersey	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
New Mexico	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
New York	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
North Carolina	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
North Dakota	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Ohio	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Oklahoma	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Oregon	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Pennsylvania	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Rhode Island	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
South Carolina	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
South Dakota	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Tennessee	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Texas	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Utah	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Vermont	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Virginia	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Washington	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
West Virginia	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Wisconsin	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Wyoming	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a

## Asia

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF
Bangkok	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Bombay	29/35	26/28	c	29/35	26/28	c
Calcutta	29/35	26/28	c	29/35	26/28	c
Chennai	29/35	26/28	c	29/35	26/28	c
Cebu	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Dhaka	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Hong Kong	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Kuala Lumpur	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
London	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Manila	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Mumbai	29/35	26/28	c	29/35	26/28	c
Nagasaki	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Osaka	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Seoul	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Singapore	29/35	26/28	c	29/35	26/28	c
Taipei	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Tokyo	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Yokohama	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c

## Africa

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF
Algeria	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Cairo	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Chennai	29/35	26/28	c	29/35	26/28	c
Dhaka	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Hong Kong	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Kuala Lumpur	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
London	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Manila	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Mumbai	29/35	26/28	c	29/35	26/28	c
Nagasaki	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Osaka	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Seoul	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Singapore	29/35	26/28	c	29/35	26/28	c
Taipei	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Tokyo	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c
Yokohama	22/21	17/20	c	22/21	17/20	c

## Latin America

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF
Buenos Aires	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Cairo	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Chennai	29/35	26/28	c	29/35	26/28	c
Dhaka	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Hong Kong	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	19/26	a
Kuala Lumpur	27/30	19/		27/30	19/	